QUOTATIONS AND REFERENCES IN CHARLES DICKENS

JAMES S. STEVENS

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PREFACE

In 1925 I published four papers in the *Dickensian* based on the use of Biblical quotations from Charles Dickens. In June, 1928, there appeared an additional paper based on quotations from all sources which appear in *Little Dorrit*. From these beginnings the work of making a collection of Dickens quotations has developed.

The study has proved a most interesting one, and has thrown considerable light on the early reading of Dickens, and the sources from which he obtained the material for constructing his stories. The following tables give the sources of his quotations as they have been classified:

Classics	71
Shakespeare	69
Proverbs	66
Songs	37
Modern authors	103
Miscellaneous	55
Robinson Crusoe	14
Legends (chiefly Oriental)	30
Nursery rhymes	35
	480

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Exodus	10
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	365

It will be noted that 365 come from the Bible. In nearly every case his quotations show great reverence for the scriptures and are used with singular propriety. Attention is called to one or two instances where a criticism might be made on the score of irreverence. Next to the Bible, Dickens

quotes most frequently from modern authors, and under this heading I have included some who wrote earlier than what might be called modern times. Dickens's familiarity with the classics is illustrated by 71 quotations, and with Shakespeare by 69. The greater portion of the Shakespeare quotations are from Macbeth, Hamlet, and the Merchant of Venice. A very large number of proverbial expressions appear in his works as might be expected. Some of these have a definite origin, while others are found in collections with no trace of authorship. His use of legends is largely concerned with oriental stories, and quotations from the Arabian Nights are common. Nursery rhymes and songs are also found in considerable numbers, the latter being taken frequently from Burns and Thomas Moore. Forster tells us that no one was more fond of old nursery rhymes than he.

It would seem that Dickens's reading partook of a rather peculiar character. In certain fields of literature he must have been thoroughly steeped. In his handling of the classics one occasionally finds a rather remarkable bit of knowledge on the part of Dickens as is illustrated by the quotation from Valerius Maximus with reference to the young woman who nursed her father. It is, of course, possible that he got this story from some other than the classical source.

Robinson Crusoe was one of the few books in his boyhood library.

While I am not aware that a similiar piece of work has been done for any other novelist, a comparison of the number of quotations used by Dickens and other English writers would be interesting. I venture to believe that the result would not be to the discredit of our author.

There is a considerable lack of uniformity in the number of quotations used in his various books. Martin Chuzzlewit leads with 85 and the smallest

number in any of his longer stories is 13 in Oliver Twist. Dombey and Son and Our Mutual Friend contain 64 quotations each.

Inasmuch as this is a book of quotations, it has been thought best to omit all quotation marks.

Many of the more obvious references are put down without explanation.

It would be presumptuous to claim that all references and quotations used by Dickens were collected in this book; or that in every case they had been correctly explained. There are at least a half dozen references which appear to have been originated by the author to meet the needs of the story. It is possible that some of these were current quotations at the time they were employed, but it has proved impossible to discover their sources. Dictionaries of quotations have been freely consulted, and considerable information has come from interested friends, to all of whom acknowledgement is made.

The editor of the *Dickensian* has kindly permitted the use of material published by the author in this magazine.

Quotations and References in Charles Dickens

PICKWICK PAPERS

Chapter 2. Jingle has composed an epic poem—ten thousand lines—Mars by day. Apollo by night.

He likens Mr. Tupman to a grown-up Bacchus.

Colonel Bulder and Sir Thomas Clubber looked like a pair of Alexander Selkirks—Monarchs of all they surveyed.

Chapter 3. In the Stroller's Tale, the spectral figures in the Dance of Death are mentioned. A well known legend.

Chapter 6. In the Ivy Green we have:

> The brave old plant in its lonely days,
> Shall fatten upon its past.

Compare Tennyson, *In Memoriam*. 2, line 4.

Thy roots are wrapped about the bones. See also Job viii.17.

Chapter 7. Mr. Pickwick, in praising the country, says, There is nothing redolent of Pan but pan-tiles.

The host carried two guns like a second Robinson Crusoe.

The worthies of Dingley and Muggleton were heard to sing the national air, We won't go home till morning.

Chapter 8. Dickens quotes from Fielding that man is fire and woman tow, and the Prince of Darkness sets a light to 'em.

Chapter 10. Sam Weller utters his first proverbial expression, Ask number twenty-two w'ether he'll have 'em now or wait till he gets 'em.

Jingle refers to the license:

> In hurry post-haste for a license,
> In hurry, ding-dong, I come back.

Chapter 15. Mr. Leo Hunter refers to his wife's breakfasts as feasts of reason and flows of soul, attributing this quotation from Pope, *Prologue to the Satires,* to someone who wrote a sonnet to Mrs. Hunter.

Chapter 21. In Old Man's Tale, the sentiment, It is God's will, occurs. This is frequently quoted. —Luke xxii.42.

Chapter 22. Old Weller tells Sammy that Mrs. Weller has got hold o' some inwention for grown-up people being born again.—John iii.3. One of the few scripture references in Dickens's works which may be said to savor of irreverence.

The Shepherd gives his flock the kiss of peace.—Rom. xvi.16.

The Shepherd calls Mr. Weller a wessel of wrath. —Jer. xxii.28.

Chapter 27. All is vanity, said Mr. Stiggins. Frequently reiterated in Ecclesiastes.

Stiggins calls Mr. Weller a man of wrath.—Prov. xix.19.

Chapter 30. Another reference to Robinson Crusoe.

Chapter 32. Joe Hopkins sang, the King, God bless him, to a novel air, compounded of the Bay of Biscay and A frog he would.

Chapter 33. Mr. Weller says women must be a soft sex—a wery soft sex, indeed—if they let themselves to be gammoned by such fellows as him.

(Anthony Humm). George Eliot, in Adam Bede, says something quite similar: I'm not denyin' women are foolish: God Almighty made 'em to match the men.

Chapter 34. Sergeant Buzfuz classes the name Pickwick with Noakes, Stoakes, Stiles, Brown, and Thompson. So Browning, in *Popularity,* refers to Hobbs, Nobbs, Stokes, and Nokes.

Chapter 36. The story of the True Legend of Prince Bladud. King Lud emulates King Cole in calling for his pipe, his pot, and his fiddlers three. The short chairman says the servants are in the arms o' Porpus, evidently meaning Morpheus.

Chapter 39. Sam says his master is a-keepin' guard in the lane like a amiable Guy Fawkes.

Chapter 40. Sam observes a birdcage in the prison. Veels vithin veels, a prison in a prison.—Ezek. i.16.

Chapter 43. Sam sings a song about Dick Turpin and the Bishop.

The senior Weller speaks of Sam, as a reg'lar prodigy son.—Luke xv.12.

Chapter 44. Sam greets the three Pickwickians who visit the prison, Avay vith melancholly, as the little boy said ven his school-missis died.

Compare the opening of Milton's *L'Allegro.*

Chapter 45. All taps is vanities, says the Reverend Stiggins.—Ecc. i.2.

Chapter 52. Mr. Stiggins makes another reference to the man of wrath.

Chapter 2. Oliver is advised to pray for those who feed and take care of him, thus exemplifying a Christian grace.—Matt. v.44.

Chapter 4. The die on Bumble's buttons and the parochial seal is the Good Samaritan healing the sick and bruised man. The irony appealed to Dickens as in *Our Mutual Friend* in the case of Betty Higdon.

Chapter 8. Had it not been for a good-hearted turnpike man, Oliver would most assuredly fallen dead upon the King's highway.—Num. xx.17.

Chapter 9. Fagin praises capital punishment: Dead men never repent.—Ecc. ix.10. See also the parable of Dives and Lazarus.

Chapter 10. Oliver was not theoretically acquainted with the beautiful axiom that self-preservation is the first law of nature. Diogenes Laertius quotes Zeno as saying that the first inclination which an animal has is to protect himself.

Chapter 15. There must be two parties to quarrel. From a Japanese proverb.

Chapter 19. Nancy gives utterance to such proverbs as, Never say die, and others. Never say die! up, man, and try! Quoted in the *Merchant of Venice.*

Sikes quotes, In for a penny, in for a pound.

Chapter 20. Nancy affirms that her statements to Oliver are as true as God sees her.—Gen. xvi.13

Chapter 33. Mrs. Maylie prays God's will be done.—Matt. xxvi.42.

Chapter 37. Mrs. Bumble tells her husband he would have been dear at any price.

Chapter 43. Master Bates bewails the fact that the Artful Dodger is going abroad for a common

two penny-half-penny sneeze box. Compare David's lament for Abner.—2 Sam. iii.33.

Chapter 44. With a little persuasion, thought Fagin, what more likely than that she would consent to poison him.—Acts xxvi.28.

Chapter 1. Mr. Nickleby solemnly commended them (his children) to One who never deserted the widow or her fatherless children.—James i.27.

Chapter 6. After a day's sport in which he (Baron von Koeldwethout) had outdone Nimrod. —Gen. x.8,9.

Chapter 11. Miss La Creevy had a soul big enough for Gog, the guardian genius of London, and enough to spare for Magog to boot.—Rev.xx.8; Ezk. Chs. 38,39.

Chapter 12. Miss Squeers's servant says John Browdie would be very glad to be off with Miss Price and on with Miss Squeers. Spenser, *The Faerie Queene,* Old love is little worth, when new is more preferred. Also the sentiment of a popular song.

Chapter 19. With reference to Kate Nickleby's wardrobe, rats and mice, and such small gear, had long ago been starved.

Compare:

But mice and rats, and such small deer
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shakespeare, *King Lear.*

Chapter 22. Nicholas tells Smike, Where there's a will there's a way.

An old proverb, used in various forms in many languages.

Mr. Crummles suggests that Smike be tolerably well up in the Apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, in order to make a hit as an actor.

Chapter 24. A poetic criticism of Miss Snevellicci's acting has a Homeric turn:

Sing God of Love, and tell me in what dearth
Thrice-gifted Snevellicci came on earth,
To thrill us with her smile, her tear, her eye,
Sing, God of Love, and tell me quickly why.

Chapter 28. Ralph Nickleby exclaims: Honesty is the best policy, is it?

We'll try that too. Cervantes, *Don Quixote.*

Chapter 34. Mr. Mantalini says he is on Tom Tiddler's ground, picking up the demnition gold and silver. See explanation under the story, *Tom Tiddler's Ground.*

Chapter 37. The Cheeryble brothers say grace: For these and all other blessings, brother Charles, said Ned, Lord, make us truly thankful, brother Ned, said Charles.—Acts xxvii.35.

Chapter 40. Out of sight, out of mind, is well enough as a proverb, applicable to cases of friendship. A variation of a quotation from Thomas á Kempis, *Imitation of Christ.* Also used by Lord Brooke in *Mustapha.*

Chapter 41. Mrs. Nickleby thinks the queer old gentleman is making her a proposal when he says, Gog and Magog, Gog and Magog, Be mine, be mine! —Rev. xx.8. A favorite Dickens reference.

Chapter 44. Ralph Nickleby erroneously refers the motto, Know thyself, to the scriptures. Cervantes, *Don Quixote,* says, Make it thy business to know thyself. This sentiment appeared on the wall of the Temple at Delphi. It was traditionally ascribed to Thales.

The old man who is asking aid of Ralph Nickleby refers to bread—not the daily bread of the Lord's Prayer, which, as it is offered up in cities like this, is understood to include half the luxuries of the world for the rich, and just as much course food as will support life for the poor.—Matt. vi.11.

Chapter 45. Ralph Nickleby sarcastically tells Nicholas, Your praise, sir, is commendation, indeed.

Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed. Thomas Morton, *A Cure for the Heartache.*

Chapter 46. Charles Cheeryble: Productions of the earth, left untended, should be choked with weeds and briers.—Matt. xiii.7

Tim was at him, sir, before he could say Jack Robinson. This expression is said to have been derived from a humorous song by Hudson, a tobacconist in Shoe Lane, London.

> A warke it ys as easie to be done
> As tys to saye Jack! robys on.

Chapter 47. Old Arthur Gride says, Time is money, time is money.

Benjamin Franklin, *Advice to a Young Tradesman.*

Gride also tells us that matches are made in heaven. Robert Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Chapter 49. The Cock Lane Ghost. See note on *Dombey and Son,* Chapter 8.

Mrs. Nickleby makes a vain attempt to quote from Proverbs xxii. 6, Train up a ghost—child, I mean.

Mrs. Nickleby, when the queer old gentleman is part way down the chimney, begs the company not to hurt a hair of his head.—1 Kings 1.52.

When released the same old gentleman shows a degree of familiarity with various subjects, referring among others to the three Graces and the nine Muses.

Chapter 51. On his supposed wedding day, old Gride chirrups the fag end of an old song:

> Ta-ran-tan-too,
> Throw the old shoe,
> And may the wedding be lucky!

Heywood refers to this custom in his collection of proverbs. Now for good luck, cast an old shoe after me.

Chapter 52. Nicholas hopes to move Madeline Bray even though it is the eleventh hour.—Matt. xx.9.

Chapter 53. Nicholas tells Madeline Bray she is betrayed and sold for money.—Matt. xxvi.14,15.

Arthur Gride berates himself for failing to bring about his marriage without the aid of Ralph Nickleby. Faint heart never won fair lady. Attributed to Cervantes and several others.

Chapter 56. Squeers quotes two proverbs, one of which he refers to the scriptures: It's a ill wind as blows no good to nobody. If a boy repines at the wisitation and makes you uncomfortable with his noise, he must have his head punched. Shakespeare, *King Henry IV;* James iv, 7; Prov. x.17.

Chapter 57. Squeers's familiarity with the scriptures is again illustrated: We know what the camel and the needle's eye means; no man as can't live upon his income, whatever it is, must expect to go to heaven at any price.—Matt. xix.24.

Chapter 58. Smike whispered that it was Eden —so he died.—Gen. ii.8.

Chapter 59. Charles Cheeryble says there is one quality which all men have, in common with the angels, blessed opportunities of exercising if they will—mercy. Compare Portia's speech in *The Merchant of Venice.*

Ralph politely calls Mrs. Snawley a Jezebel.—I Kings xvi.31.

Chapter 60. Squeers states that his son is the young Norval of private life. See *Dombey and Son,* Chapter 4.

Ralph promises to be a sharp thorn in Nicholas's side for many a long day to come.—1 Cor. xii.7.

Chapter 62. Ralph apostrophizes the bell: Ring merrily for marriages that are made in hell. Con-

trast, Matches are made in heaven. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Chapter 63. Mrs. Nickleby in commenting upon the manners of Miss La Creevy, says, We never see ourselves—never do, and never did—and I suppose we never shall. A suggestion of Burns's famous lines.

Brother Charles Cherryble says Tim Linkenwater is a wild young fellow; he must sow his wild oats. Richter, *Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces.*

Chapter 2. Mr. Swiveller favored us with several melodious assurances that his heart was in the highlands. A quotation used by Burns from an old song, *The Strong Walls of Denny.*

Chapter 7. He refers to a popular melody, Begone dull care. Credited to Playford, *Musical Companion.*

The goddess Diana is not more particular in her behavior than Sophia Wackles.

Chapter 8. Another from Dick Swiveller: Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long. Goldsmith, *The Hermit.* Also see Young, *Night Thoughts.*

Chapter 11. Referring to Nell: Thank Heaven that the temples of such spirits are not made with hands, and that they may be even more worthily hung with poor patch work than with purple and fine linen.—2 Cor. v.1; Luke xvi.19.

Chapter 12. Lay death and sleep down side by side, and say who shall find the two akin. Shelley, *Queen Mab*:

> How wonderful is Death!
> Death and his brother sleep.

The old man quotes indirectly from Ps. 23 in picturing their travels to Nell.

The author's description of a June day reminds us of Lowell's poem, *The Vision of Sir Launfal.*

Chapter 14. Mr. Witherden speaks of an honest man, which, as the poet observes, is the noblest work of God. Pope, *Essay on Man.*

Chapter 15. The light, creation's mind, was everywhere, and all things owned its power.—Gen. i.3. A fine passage.

Nell and her grandfather discuss *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Chapter 16. The clergyman's horse, stumbling with a dull blunt sound among the graves, was cropping the grass; at once deriving orthodox consolation from the dead parishoners, and enforcing last Sunday's text that this was what all flesh came to.—Is. xxxx.6.

Chapter 19. Mr. Vuffin gives his belief that if you was to advertise Shakespeare played entirely by wooden legs, you wouldn't draw a six-pence. Dickens made much of wooden legs. While Silas Wegg was the outstanding illustration, many of his minor characters were thus equipped.

Chapter 24. Another reminder of Ps. 23.

Chapter 27. Mrs. Jarley advertises her show by use of parodies on popular melodies, Believe me if all Jarley's wax-work so rare; I saw thy show in youthful prime; Over the water to Jarley; If I had a donkey.

Chapter 28. The military gentleman considers the wax-work quite Minervian.

Chapter 31. Miss Montflathers thinks the little busy bee is applicable only to genteel children.

Chapter 33. Quilp compares Sally Brass with Justice with the bandage off, with the Strong Arm of the Law, with the Virgin of Bevis. This may refer to Polyalbian, *Adventures of Sir Bevis,* but there is no reference to a virgin.

Chapter 41. The preacher accuses Kit of bearing off a lamb. He goeth about like a wolf in the night season, and inveigleth the tender lambs.—John x. 12.

Chapter 42. The assailant of the old man speaks of honor among—among gentlemen, almost forgetting himself. Referring to honor among thieves, La Sage, *Crispin.*

Chapter 44. Their uncouth protector gave them two old battered, smoke-incrusted penny pieces.

Who knows but they shone as brightly in the eyes of angels as golden gifts that have been chronicled on tombs.—Mark xii.41,44.

Chapter 49. Sampson Brass, thinking Quilp has passed away, comments, When shall we look on his like again? What a wale of tears we live in. This is an occupation which seems to bring him before my eyes like the Ghost of Hamlet's father in the very clothes he wore in work-a-days. *Julius Caesar;* Montgomery, *The Issues of Life and Death; Hamlet.*

Chapter 50. Quilp asks Dick Swiveller if Sally has proved unkind, adding, Of all the girls that are so smart, there's none like.—Henry Carey, *Sally in our Alley.*

Dick thinks if he should leave London, the bells might strike up, Turn again Swiveller, Lord Mayor of London.

He paraphrases another melody, My heart, my heart is breaking for the love of Sophy Cheggs. Note another reference to wooden legs.

Chapter 54. It was another world, where sin and sorrow never come.—Rev. xxi.4.

Nell affirms, It is God's will.—Matt.xxvi.42. A frequent Dickens sentiment.

Chapter 56. Dick says, May we ne'er want a—. Brass adds, Friend, or a bottle to give him.—Prov. xxxi.6,7.

Brass quotes, When lovely woman stoops to folly. Goldsmith, *On Woman.*

He tells Kit that although we cannot turn away the wind, we can soften it; we can temper it to the shorn lambs. Laurence Sterne, *Maria.* Frequently erroneously referred to the Bible.

Chapter 57. Brass is sure honesty is the best policy. Cervantes, *Don Quixote.* The still small voice is a-singing comic songs within me, and all is happiness and joy.—1 Kings xix.12.

This is one of the rare instances when Dickens might be accused of using Scripture somewhat irreverently.

Chapter 58. Dick asks, Do they often go where glory waits 'em? Tom Moore, *Go Where Glory Waits Thee.* Also used by Lowell in *Biglow Papers.*

By this time the iron has entered into her soul.—Ps. cv.18.

Marginal note: His soul came into iron.

Chapter 60. A confusion of tongues followed Kit's protestation of innocence.—Gen. xi.7.

Rage, like love and fortune, is blind. Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice.*

Chapter 62. Quilp hurls the epithet, Judas! at Sampson Brass.

Chapter 65. Dick in his sleep:

> Strew, then, Oh strew, a bed of rushes,
> Here will we stay till morning blushes.

Probably original with Dick.

Dick says of the Marchioness, And she shall walk in silk attire, and siller have to spare. Susanna Blanire, *The Siller Crown.*

Chapter 67. Tom Scott at the window resembled a Banshee upside down.

Chapter 70. The old man is told that Nell is happier than tongue can tell, or heart can conceive.—1 Cor. ii.9.

She seemed a creature fresh from the hand of God and waiting for the breath of life—not one who had lived and suffered death.—Gen. ii.27.

Chapter 72. Nell's burial: Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust.—Gen. iii.19; Ecc.xii.7.

Chapter 73. Such are the changes which a few years bring about, and so things pass away like a tale that is told.—Ps. xc.9.

BARNABY RUDGE

Chapter 1. Mr. Willet thinks that to deny one's gifts is to prove one's self a swine that isn't worth scattering pearls before.—Matt. vii.6.

Chapter 2. The merciful man is merciful to his beast.—Prov. xii.10.

Chapter 3. Sim Tappertit's fancies grew like the liver of Prometheus, as they were fed upon. A reference to the Greek story of Prometheus's punishment for bringing fire to mortals.

Chapter 7. Mrs. Varden attained a higher pitch of genius than Macbeth, in respect to her ability to be wise, amazed, temperate and furious, loyal and neutral in an instant.

Chapter 8. One of the Prentice Knights stands Atlas-wise with a large book upon his shoulders.

Chapter 15. The Temple courts are quiet, who enters here leaves noise behind. Modified from the *Inferno*.

Chapter 19. Dolly Varden stands like love among the roses.

Gabriel Varden characterizes Miggs as all the plagues of Egypt.

Chapter 22. Sim Tappertit refers to Miggs as Jezebel, and states that Joe Willett's days are numbered.—Dan. v.26.

Chapter 26. Gabriel Varden says that care and suffering are devils who tread down the brightest flowers in Eden.

Mr. Chester refers to his dramatic attendant as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.—Josh. ix. 21.

Chapter 27. Mr. Chester refers to Sim Tappertit as a future lord mayor of London. An obvious allusion to Dick Whittington.

Mr. Varden tells Dolly, that pride is one of the seven deadly sins. The others are envy, gluttony, sloth, luxury, coveteousness, and anger.

Chapter 28. Hugh tells Mr. Chester that the stable door is shut, but the steed's gone. When the horse has been stolen, the fool shuts the stable. Proverbs of Vitain.

Chapter 29. The man who lives but in the breath of princes, has nothing in his sight but stars for courtiers' breasts. Possibly suggested by Burns's line, Princes and lords are but the breath of Kings.

Chapter 30. Persons who have an inch conceded to then will take an ell. For when I gave an inch you took an ell. See *Martin Chuzzlewit,* Chapter 19.

Chapter 31. Joe Willett quotes the proverb, Needs must when the devil drives. He must needes goe whom the devill doth drive. 1533. Quoted by Shakespeare in *All's well that ends well,* and others.

Chapter 32. Misfortunes never come singly. One misfortune is the vigil of another. Italian Proverb.

Chapter 35. Gashford clung to him as one who had plucked him from the pit.—Ps.x1.2.

The motto on Lord George Gordon's coat of arms, Called and chosen, and faithful.—Matt. xxii.14.

Chapter 36. Gashford tells Lord George that Tappertit snuffs the battle from afar like the war-horse.—Job. xxxix.25.

Gashford asks, When will the harvest come? — Rev. xiv.15.

Chapter 42. Gashford asks, If he reviles my lord, how can I hope to escape?—Matt. x.25.

Chapter 45. The blind man avows that comparisons are odious. Quoted by John Fortescue, Christopher Marlowe, and John Donne. Shakespeare gives us, Comparisons are odorous.

Chapter 48. Gashford asks, Do you think his lordship is a roaring lion, going about and seeking whom he may devour?—1 Peter v.8.

Chapter 57. John Grueby declares, My cause is the cause of one man against two hundred.—Lev. xxvi.8.

Chapter 71. Miggs thinks of herself as a potter's wessel.—Ps. ii.9. One of the most frequently employed comparisons in literature.

Chapter 78. Mrs. Rudge to her husband, The hand of Him who set his curse on murder is heavy on us now.—Gen. iv.9.

You have defaced the image of your Creator.—Gen. i.27.

Chapter 2. Pecksniff was going to say that slight casual baldness reminds us that we are but worms, but recollects that worms are not remarkable for heads of hair.—Ps. xxii.6; 1 Cor.xv.50.

Money, said Pecksniff to John Westlock, is the root of all evil. The usual misquotation.—1 Tim. vi.10.

Chapter 3. Old Martin Chuzzlewit thinks those who plot against him are birds of a feather. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy,* has, Birds of a feather will gather together.

Chapter 4. Pecksniff casts off Montague Tigg, as Saint George might have repudiated the dragon.

The widow of a deceased brother of Martin Chuzzlewit proved herself mentally a perfect Samson.

The eldest daughter of Martin's strong-minded female relative advises Charity Pecksniff, Those the cap fits, let them wear it. Modified from a proverb in Thomas Fuller's collection, 1731.

Chapter 5. Packsniff justifies his over-working by quoting, Art is long, and time is short. Longfellow has it, Art is long and time is fleeting. Hippocrates: Ars longa, vita brevis. Also used with a slight modification by Chaucer.

Chapter 6. Beautiful Aurora, of whom so much has been written, said, and sung, did, with rosy fingers, nip and tweak Miss Pecksniff's nose.

Chapter 7. Mr. Tigg refers to Fox's Book of Martyrs.

Chapter 8. The fog is compared to a city in the clouds which they had been to all night up a magic beanstalk.

The swell in Mrs. Todger's boarding house, like the Black Friar in Don Juan, wouldn't be driven away. A spectral Blackfriar—a spirit of the walls.

Chapter 9. Pecksniff répresents him to Miss Pinch as the preserver of her brother, who is fed with daily manna from his table.—Ex. xvi.15.

Pecksniff, in a maudlin condition, quotes Doctor Watts, 'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I hear him complain, you have woke me too soon, I must slumber again.

Chapter 10. Pecksniff accuses Mrs. Todgers of worshipping the golden calf of Baal for eighteen shillings a week.—Jer. vii.9; Ex. xxxii.24.

Chapter 11. Jonas Chuzzlewit regrets his father's longevity. Three-score and ten's the mark.—Ps. xc.10.

Jonas gives as his rule for bargains, a distortion of the Golden Rule, Do others, for they would do you. This is similar to the motto of *David Harum.*

Upon being spurned by Mercy Pecksniff, he asks if he is a sour grape. A reference to a fable of Aesop.

The serenaders of Mrs. Todgers's household sing an old ballad, which expressed unutterable despair in the chorus, Go where glory waits thee. Their tribute to Mr. Pecksniff takes on a nautical turn. See *The Old Curiosity Shop,* Chapter 58

Chapter 12. Pecksniff looked at Tom Pinch as if he would have said, You know what the poet says about an honest man. Pope, *Essay on Man.*

Chapter 13. Montague Tigg tells old Martin of a patriarchal proverb, which observes that it is the duty of a man to be just before he is generous.

Chapter 16. Colonel Diver tells young Martin that the coming of Englishmen to America is another illustration that when vessels are about to founder, the rats are said to leave 'em. Referred to indirectly by Pliny and Cicero.

He also quotes a poet who says that hope is the nurse of young desire. Isaac Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village.*

The rare incense of patriotism curls upward to

the seventh heaven of fame. St. Paul speaks of the third heaven.—2 Cor. xii.2.

The American stranger, who entered into conversation with young Martin, tells him that if another Juvenal or Swift could rise among us tomorrow, he would be hunted down.

Dickens quotes from a traveler of honored name, who trod these shores nearly forty years ago, in description of the the stranger mentioned above:

Oh, but for such, Columbia's days were done;
Rank without ripeness, quickened without sun,
Crude at the surface, rotten at the core.
Her fruits would fall before her spring were o'er!
Thomas Moore, *To W. R. Spencer.*

Chapter 17. Slavery is as ridiculous morally as the mildest Nimrod among tuft-hunting republicans.—Gen. x.8.

Mr. Norris dusted his fingers as Hamlet might after getting rid of Yorick's skull.

When Martin is told by Mr. Bevan he will have to go farther, he suggests, And to fare worse. Listed in Heywood's collection of proverbs.

In reply, Mr. Bevan reminds him, Sufficient for the day.—Matt. vi.34.

Chapter 18. Anthony Chuzzlewit tells Chuffey that Jonas is a chip of the old block. Sir Thomas Brown wrote, A gem of the old rock.

Burke uses the exact quotation, *On Pitt's First Speech.*

Anthony protests that death has no right to leave Chuffey standing and mow him down. A frequently employed figure.

Chapter 19. Jonas was resolved that mankind should not have an inch to stretch into an ell against him. In Heywood's collection. Used by Webster, *Sir Thomas Wyatt.*

Mrs. Gamp refers to the time when Gamp was summoned to his long home.—Ecc.xii.5.

Mould tells Pecksniff that he is not to be caught with chaff. You must not think, sir, to catch old birds with chaff. Cervantes, *Don Quixote.*

He tells Mrs. Gamp that we do good by stealth and blush to have it mentioned in our little bills. Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame. Pope, *Epilogue to the Satires.*

Chapter 20. Pecksniff calls his oldest daughter his staff, scrip, and treasure.—Matt.x.10.

Pecksniff reasons that since there is a special Providence in the fall of a sparrow, there must be a special Providence in the alighting of a stone, or other substance which is aimed at the sparrow.—Matt.x.29.

Jonas states that any trick is fair in love. See *Dumbey and Son,* Chapter 54.

Chapter 21. Dickens tells us that this happy chronicle contemplates with pious awe that moral sense which renders unto Caesar nothing that is his.—Matt. xxii.21.

Mark Tapley is told that there's lots of serpents in the Walley of Eden.—Gen.ii.8;iii.1.

Martin in America remembers the wisdom of doing in Rome as the Romans do. This expression is said to have originated with Saint Augustine to meet a practical situation. It was used by Cervantes and others.

General Cyrus Choke alludes to the effect of the British lion upon the naked visitors of Crusoe's island.

Chapter 22. Putnam Swift requests Martin to favor him with critical observations on Cain; a Mystery, by the Right Honorable Lord Byron.

Mrs. Hominy posed as the mother of the Modern Gracchi.

Chapter 23. Martin compares the American Eden with the grim domains of Giant Despair.—Job vii. 15. Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Chapter 24. Jonas hesitates to state that the violent knocking would wake the dead, and substitutes

the Seven Sleepers. The legendary miraculous sleep of seven persecuted Christian youths.

Pecksniff says his Eve is no more, but he does a little of the Adam still.—Gen.ii.8. The grand old gardener and his wife. Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere.*

Jonas recommends that Merry Chuzzlewit get in her hay while the sun shines. The original proverb read, When the sunne shineth, make hay.

Chapter 25. Mrs. Gamp makes a reference to follerin' the order book to its long home in the iron safe. See Chapter 19.

The ravings of Mrs. Gamp's patient are compared to the wanderings of Cain.

He recites the children's game, One, two, buckle my shoe.

Chapter 26. Old Chuffy exclaims, Oh, woe, woe, woe, upon this wicked house.—Is.iii.11.

Chapter 27. Here the author refers to the famous problem of the nails in the horse's shoes.

Jobling, in setting forth the merits of the Anglo-Bengalee, says, The laborer is worthy of his hire.—Luke x.7. Also *Bis dat qui cito dat.* Publius Syrus.

Chapter 28. Mr. Wolf makes a pun on his name by saying, We must keep the Wolf from the door. One of the very few puns appearing in Dickens.

Pip deplores the fact that while there may be feet in Shakespeare's writings, the female characters have no legs, at least no visible ones. They are all Miss Biffins to the audience.

Miss Sarah Biffin, 1784-1850, was a miniature painter who was born without arms or legs and was only three feet, one inch in height. She taught herself to draw and paint by holding a pencil or brush in her mouth, and in 1812 was exhibited in the principal towns of England by her teacher, a Mr. Dukes. The word also refers to a flattened cake.

The author exclaims over Mercy's cruel treat-

ment: Oh woman, God beloved in old Jerusalem!—John xi.5.

Chapter 31. A Mother Goose story is used to illustrate Pecksniff's fall in Tom Pinch's estimation: Not all the King's horses, nor all the King's men, Could have set Mr. Pecksniff up again.

Mr. Pecksniff would not have believed a fiery serpent speaking from the top of Salisbury Cathedral.—Num.xxi.9.

Chapter 32. The jocular boarder invents the name Tamaroo, for Mr. Bailey's successor.

Tamaroo is a name which occurs in an old song of Winchester School, which begins thus:—

Ben was a hackney coachman rare,
'Jarvey! Jarvey! Here I am your honour'.
Crickey, how he used to swear,—Tamaroo!
How he'd swear and how he'd drive
Number three hundred and sixty-five.

Mr. Moddle in despair told Mrs. Todgers that the billows has rolled over him.—Ps.xlii.7.; that the car of Juggernaut had crushed him; and also that the deadly Upas tree of Java had blighted him.

Mr. Moddle fails to exhibit courageous love making with Merry Chuzzlewit, and Mrs. Todgers thinks he might profit by Lord Nelson's signal at the battle of Trafalgar, England expects every man to do his duty.

Chapter 34. When Mark Tapley has outlined his plan of painting the American eagle, Martin adds, Like a phoenix, for its power of springing from the ashes of its faults and vices. From a Greek legend.

Chapter 36. Tom Pinch explains that Mrs. Lupin's basket was strictly a Platonic basket, presented in the way of friendship.

The bugler, on Tom's famous ride, plays, Over the hills and far away. This occurs in Gay, Johnson, and Tennyson.

John Westlock refers to his impromtu arrangements as such as might have suggested themselves to Philip Quarll or Robinson Crusoe. Philip Quarll is the hero of *The Hermit,* 1727, who imitated Robinson Crusoe.

Chapter 38. Jonas tells Tigg he will play Old Gooseberry with the office. To play the deuce, or make havoc.

Chapter 40. Mrs. Gamp wishes she was in Jonadge's belly. A modification of Jonah i.17.

Mrs. Harris frequently said, Sairey, Sairey, little do we know what lays before us. A free translation of the old Latin motto, *Quid dies ferat incertum est.*

Jonas sings in the storm:

> It may lighten and storm,
> Till it hunt the red worm
> From the grass where the gibbet is driven;
> But it can't hurt the dead
> And it won't save the head
> That is doomed to be rifled and riven.

This may have been written for the occasion by Dickens.

Chapter 43. Pecksniff refers to Mark Tapley as the prodigal returned.

Chapter 44. Little did Pecksniff foresee when he said, All is dust! how very shortly he would come down with his own.—Gen.ii.7.

Chapter 46. Miss Peckisnff had brought the unhappy Moddle like a lamb to the altar.

Sairey tells Mrs. Harris that her countenance is quite an angel's.—Acts vi.15.

Chapter 47. Jonas looked back to see if his feet were moist and clogged with the red mire that stained the naked feet of Cain.—Gen.iv.10.

The guard tells Jonas he won't be drowned, inferring that a different ending is in store for him. He that is born to be hanged, will never be drowned. Found among the proverbs of various nations.

There is a knocking within, in connection with the taking of Jonas. Compare a similar situation in *Macbeth.*

Chapter 52. Old Martin Chuzzlewit tells Pecksniff he has summoned him to witness what will be gall and wormwood to him.—Lam.iii.19.

Mark Tapley quotes from the marriage service in announcing the change of name of the Blue Dragon: If nobody ain't acquainted with no just cause or impediment, et cetra.

Chapter 54. Mrs. Todgers had a lean, lank body. Perhaps the Good Samaritan was lean and lank. A favorite reference.

Augustus Moddle quotes from the Talmud in his letter to Miss Pecksniff: It is written that you should involve yourself in the inscrutable and gloomy fate which it is my mission to accomplish.

DOMBEY AND SON

Chapter 1. Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley. Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed. See *Nicholas Nickleby,* Chapter 45.

Chapter 3. Polly tells Florence that her mother went to God.—Ecc.xii.7.

Richards struck bold on the iron while it was hot. A maxim of Publius Syrus. Also used by Rabelais.

Chapter 4. Gog and Magog held their state within ten minutes walk. A common Dickensian allusion.—Rev.xx.8.

Sol Gills tells Walter that they can't live like the savage on Robinson Crusoe's island.

Captain Cuttle increases his store of words like Norval's father. Whose constant cares were to increase his store. *Douglas* by John Home.

Turn again Whittington, and when you are old you will not depart from it. A mixed quotation by Captain Cuttle, referring to the bells and Proverbs xxii.6.

Chapter 5. The dust in which Paul was christened is compared to Hamlet's grave.

Chapter 6. Biler, like the early Christians, had been stoned in the streets.—Acts vii.59.

Chapter 7. Domestic and confidential government were hanged in the Mews like Macbeth's banner.

Chapter 8. Mrs. Chick tells Paul that Wickan is not of a cheerful disposition, and Miss Fox suggests a daughter of Momus. A spirit of mockery expelled from Olympus.

Mrs. Pipchin knocks on the wall like the Cock Lane Ghost. This refers to strange rappings produced around the bed of a young girl in Cock Lane in 1762. Dr. Johnson and other famous men were

interested. They were found to come from a board concealed in the girl's bed.

Chapter 10. Half a loaf's better than no bread, said Captain Cuttle. Quoted by Heywood without reference to author. Better is halfe a lofe than no bread.

If there's a lad flowing with milk and honey—it's his nevy.—John v.6.

Chapter 11. If she don't like it, she must be taught to lump it. Mrs. Pipchin's proverbial reference to Florence.

The boys at Dr. Blimber's school envied Curtius that blessed refuge in the earth in six months. Curtius was a legendary youth who leaped into a chasm to appease the wrath of the gods.

Master Bitherstone was a perfect Miller. A humorist frequently quoted by Dickens.

Chapter 12. The brother of Vitellius prepared a feast. Costly entertainments were given by Titus, Domitian, Nero, Tiberius, Caligula, Heliogabalus, and many more. Dr. Blimber is discoursing at the table upon Roman feasts.

Chapter 14. Young Tozer compared himself to a Roman general laden with spoil of victory, when he went home to his mother.

Paul asks the workman what he thinks of King Alfred's idea of measuring time by the burning of candles.

Chapter 15. Captain Cuttle modifies a scripture passage and the proverb: May we never want a friend in need, nor a bottle to give him.—Prov.xxxi. 6,7.

Chapter 16. Angels of young children are invoked in the passage describing the death of Paul.—Matt. xviii.10.

The fashion of death will last unchanged until the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll.—Is. xxxiv.4.

Chapter 17. Captain Cuttle thinks Walter Gay

has all the world and his wife before him. From Swift's *Dialogs*.

Chapter 18. Diogenes the man did not speak plainer to Alexander the Great than Diogenes the dog spoke to Florence. A reference to Diogenes's request that Alexander get out of his sunlight.

Chapter 19. The wooden independence of Sol Gills cared as little for what went on around him as Archimedes at the taking of Syracuse..

Another reference to a famous Greek, who was interested in a problem and oblivious to the battle.

Walter's boat was boarded by a dirty Cyclops, who with his one eye, had made the captain out some mile and a half off.

Chapter 20. Major Bagstock leers at Miss Tox like an over-fed Mephistopheles.

Chapter 21. Mrs. Skewton stumbles over the name of the garden of Eden.

Mrs. Skewton's wheeled chair was the stone that Withers, as Sisyphus, had to roll up.

Mrs. Skewton was arrayed among the cushions like Cleopatra, but failed to resemble her whom age could not wither. Shakespeare, *Anthony and Cleopatra*.

Chapter 22. Carker compares Rob, the Grinder, to Cain. A frequent reference.

Chapter 23. The blank walls of the Dombey house had a Gorgon-like effect upon Florence, to stare her youth and beauty into stone.

The appearance of the house reminded one of Dante's picture of the entrance to the Inferno, Who enter here, leave light behind. Susan Nipper quotes a familiar proverb, Better late than never, used in various forms by Publius Syrus, Shakespeare, Matthew Henry, Bunyan, and others.

Mrs. McStinger thinks that when she let the upper floor to Captain Cuttle she was guilty of casting pearls before swine.—Matt.vii.6.

Captain Cuttle thought of Florence for the mo-

ment as being a member of the Flying Dutchman's family. A legendary spectral ship.

Captain Cuttle affirms that he will stand by Sol Gills unto death do us part, and when the stormy winds do blow, do blow, do blow. A good sample of the captain's mixed quotations, for the accuracy of which he refers to the Catechism.

Chapter 27. Mrs. Skewton confuses her quotations in another fashion, as, There is no What's-his-name but Thingummy, and What-you-may-call-it is his prophet.

Susan Nipper complains that the nurse makes reference to little pitchers. This appears in Shakespeare, *Richard III.*

Chapter 29. Mrs. Chick reversed the precedent of the murdered King of Denmark, and regarded Miss Tox more in anger than in sorrow.

Mrs. Skewton in the character of Cleopatra refers to Dombey as Bashaw, a haughty Turkish official.

Chapter 30. When Edith Granger touched Florence's hand its touch was like the prophet's rod upon the rock. Her tears sprang forth beneath it. One of Dickens's finest touches.—Num.xx.11.

Chapter 31. At the marriage of Dombey and Edith the marriage service is quoted, based upon Ruth i.16,17.

Chapter 32. Captain Cuttle quotes, Cap'en Cuttle is my name and England is my nation, reminding us of Durdle's reference to Sapsea in *Edwin Drood.*

Captain Cuttle takes liberties with Isaac Watts. When night comes on a hurricane, and seas is mountains rowling.

Chapter 33. Carker studies a picture that looks like Edith, that may be Juno or Potiphar's wife.

The town is compared to a giant in his traveling boots.

Chapter 38. Rob the grinder, was made to re-

peat the proper names of the tribes of Judah.—Num. xxvi.5-62.

Captain Cuttle says that a man's thoughts are like the winds.

This reminds us of Longfellow:

A boy's will is the wind's will
And the thoughts of youth are long long thoughts.

Chapter 44. Susan Nipper avers that she is not a Meethosalem, nor a Fox's Martyr, nor an Indian widow.

Chapter 47. Edith held up her head like a beautiful Medusa, willing to strike her husband dead if she had the charms.

Chapter 54. Carker quotes to Edith, All strategems in love. An early statement of this proverb was, All policy's allowed in war.

Mrs. Centiere in *Love at a Venture.*

Edith says of the devils which possess her, Their name is legion.—Mark v.9.

Chapter 55. The dogs sniff Carker's blood. A reminder of 1 Kings xxi.19.

Chapter 56. The old bell ringer was like the bull in Cock Robin.

Captain Cuttle quotes, 'Tis the voice of the sluggard, from Isaac Watts.

To prove it is woman who seduced all mankind he asks Mr. Toots to overhaul his Adam and Eve.

Chapter 58. The look of exaltation on Harriet's face compared to that of the angels when one repenant sinner enters heaven.—Matt.xviii.13.

Alice tells her mother that we shall all change. 1 Cor.xv.51.

Harriet reads to Alice of the Savior's compassion. —Mark viii.2.

Chapter 59. How are the mighty fallen, Says Mr. Perch, Pride shall have a fall remarks the cook. 2 Sam i.27; Prov.xvi.18.

During Dombey's reformation, Day unto day uttered speech, and night unto night showed knowledge.—Ps.xix.2.

Chapter 60. Dick Blimber nominates Mr. Feeder, B.A., as his successor, departing from the method of Cincinnatus when he retired to his farm.

Toots in his toast on Feeder's marriage quotes, Whom God hath joined, you know, let no man—don't you know?—Mark x.9.

DAVID COPPERFIELD

Chapter 1. Betsey Trotwood's deceased husband was not handsome in the sense that handsome is that handsome does. This comes directly from Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield.* Chaucer uses a variation, substituting *gentil* for handsome.

The doctor who brought David into the world, walked as softly as the Ghost in Hamlet.

Chapter 2. Peggotty reads to David how Lazarus was raised up from the dead.—John xi.43,44.

Chapter 3. David compares Peggotty's home in the ship to Aladdin's palace.

On walls were pictures of Abraham in red going to sacrifice Isaac in blue, and Daniel in yellow cast into a den of green lions.—Gen.xxii.2; Dan.vi.16.

David suggests that Ham may have been given his name because he lived in a sort of Ark.

Chapter 4. Murdstone made all children out to be a swarm of little vipers, though there was a child once sat in the midst of the Disciples.—Matt.xviii. 2.

Chapter 9. Mrs. Creakle tells David he is too young to know how this world changes every day, and how people in it pass away.—1 Cor.vii.31.

Chapter 11. Mrs. Micawber, quoting from her father, perpetrates a pun. Experientia does it, for *Experientia docet.*

Mrs. Micawber states the truism that blood cannot be obtained from a stone. See *Our Mutual Friend,* Book IV, Chapter 15.

Chapter 12. Micawber advises, Never do tomorrow what you can do today.

A modification of a maxim by Poor Richard.

He adapts Hamlet's tribute to his father to a eulogy of his own father-in-law. Take him for all in all, we ne'er shall—in short make the acquaint-

ance, probably, of anybody else possessing at his time of life, the same legs for gaiters, and able to read the same description of print, without spectacles.

Chapter 13. Betsey compares Murdstone with Cain, the murderer, before he was grown up.

Betsey is of the opinion that when Murdstone came courting David's mother he couldn't say boh! to a goose. A proverbial expression of unknown origin.

Chapter 14. Doctor Strong quotes Dr. Watts: Satan finds some mischief still, for idle hands to do. Mr. Wickfield modifies this by substituting *busy* for *idle.*

Chapter 17. Micawber quotes from Addison's *Cato*: Plato, thou reasoneth well; and adds, It's all up now. I can show fight no more.

Chapter 22. Steerforth confounds himself with the bad boy who became food for lions—a grander kind of going to the dogs.

Steerforth comments upon his own facility in facial expression by quoting from *Macbeth,* Why being gone, I am a man again.

Miss Mowcher exclaims, Oh my stars and What's —their—names, making a modest substitute for garters.

Chapter 24. David, in his own quarters, feels like Robinson Crusoe, who was able to pull his ladder up after him.

Chapter 25. David in penitence for his misconduct writes an unsent letter to Agnes, in which he quotes, How strange it is that a man should put an enemy into his mouth. Shakespeare, *Othello.*

Chapter 26. David was wandering with Dora in a garden of Eden.

Chapter 28. Micawber states that punch, like time and tide, waits for no man. A proverb apparently of Scottish origin.

He also expresses his comradship with David in the language of Burns,

We twa' hae run about the braes
And pu'd the gowans fine.
Auld Lang Syne.

Chapter 28. Steerforth calls David a Sybarite, from the bibulous habits of the natives of Sybaris. He also refers to him as my Bacchanal, from Bacchus.

Chapter 30. Mr. Omar quotes to Emily the proverb, You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. A variant of, An ass's tail will not make a seive. Apostolius. More recently, You can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail.

Chapter 31. Mrs. Gummidge comforts Daniel Peggotty over Emily's departure, with the scripture promise, As you have done it unto one of the least of these, you have done it unto me.—Matt. xxv.40.

Chapter 32. Daniel Peggotty tells Mrs. Steerforth that he is willing to bide the time when all of us shall be alike in quality afore our God.—Rom.xiv. 10.

Chapter 34. David likens his Aunt Betsey to a female Robinson Crusoe.

Chapter 35. Mr. Dick tells David he doesn't want to swing a cat, when told there wasn't room in his lodgings to swing a cat. This is probably original with the author, and it has been widely quoted.

Betsey, in telling of her losses, says she took her pigs to a foreign market. She speaks of Tom Tiddler's nonsense, and concludes, Least said, soonest mended.

Ultimately she hopes it may be said of herself, And she lived happy ever afterwards. The first is a common expression for lack of thrift.

For Tom Tiddler's Ground see the story by that name.

Least said is soonest mended, is a proverb of uncertain origin.

The last expression, here used playfully, is a conventional story ending.

Chapter 36. Mr. Micawber has got rid of his dust and ashes.—Gen.xviii.27.

Miss Micawber renewed her youth like a Phoenix.

Mrs. Micawber's statement, here and elsewhere, may be based upon Gen.ii.24.

Chapter 38. Miss Mills refers to Patience on a Monument, and queries, Why on a Monument? Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*.

David feels as if he had been living in a palace of cards,—a variant of house of cards.

Chapter 39. Commenting upon a remark of Micawber's David said, We have all some experience of a feeling, that comes over us occasionally, of what we are saying and doing having been said and done before, in a remote time—of our having been surrounded, dim ages ago, by the same false objects, and circumstances—of our knowing perfectly what will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it. I have never had this mysterious impression more strongly in my life, than before he uttered those words. This is not a direct quotation, but an appeal to universal experience.

David could have confined Mrs. Heep to the mercies of the wind to the topmost pinnacle of the Cathedral. A possible reference to Matt.iv.5.

Chapter 42. Mrs. Micawber writes to David that she knows less of her husband's doings than she does of the man in the south, connected with whose mouth the thoughtless children repeat an idle tale respecting cold plum porridge.

Chapter 44. Dora pleads with David, who is in a serious mood, not to be a naughty Blue Beard.

Chapter 45. David declares that his love for Dora was founded upon a rock.—Matt.vii.24.

Chapter 47. David entreats Martha to dismiss the idea of self-destruction in the name of the great Judge, before whom you and all of us must stand at his dread time.—Rom.xiv.10.

Chapter 49. Micawber in distress writes, The canker is in the flower. The cup is bitter to the

brim. The worm is at his work. Compare Byron, *On my thirty-six Years;* Pope's *Homer,* Bk. 22, line 85; and Shakespeare, *As You Like It*: Men have died and worms have eaten them.

Again he speaks of the shattered fragment of a Temple once called Man, suggesting *Hamlet.*

Finally, he quotes from Grey's *Elegy in a Country Church-yard*:

> Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
> The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Chapter 51. Peggotty suggests that Emily was humbled in the dust our Savior wrote in with his blessed hand.—John viii.6.

Chapter 52. Uriah Heep quotes to his mother the proverb, Least said, soonest mended.

Micawber frames another quotation from *Hamlet,* Worse remains behind! Compare Browning: *Rabbi ben Ezra.*

Chapter 54. Micawber indicates his preparedness to depart by borrowing the language of an illustrious poet, Our Boat is on the shore, and our Bark is on th' sea. Byron, *To Thomas Moore.*

Very soon after he illustrates his unfortunate situation, as the result of another writ, by a quotation from Burns, *Bannockburn.*

> Now's the day, and now's the hour
> See the front of battle lower.
> See approach proud Edward's power—,
> Chains and slavery!

Chapter 57. Mrs. Micawber tells her husband that at such a time as this—, when he immediately replies from *The Merchant of Venice,* that every nice offense should bear its comment.

Chapter 61. Mr. Creakle's office might have been on the ground floor of the Tower of Babel. He stated that he had always been Traddles's guide, philosopher, and friend. Pope, *Essay on Man.*

David found a great many foxes, disparaging whole vineyards of inaccessible grapes; but I found very few foxes whom I would have trusted within reach of a bunch. Aesop's Fables.

Miss Mowcher would have captured Littimer single-handed if he had been Samson.

Chapter 63. A final Burns quotation by Wilkins Micawber, Though seas between us braid ha' roared. *Auld Lang Syne.*

BLEAK HOUSE

Preface: Dickens might have put a defence of the court Chancery into the mouth of Conversation Kenge or Mr. Vholes, coupled with this quotation from Shakespearian Sonnets:

> My nature is subdued
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand
> Pity me, then, and wish I were renewed!

Chapter 1. November mud in London, as if the waters had but newly retired from the face of the earth. Possibly a reference to Gen.i.9.

Chapter 2. The world of fashion and the Court of Chancery are outsleeping Rip van Winkle. From his friend Washington Irving.

Alexander wept when he had no more worlds to conquer. Lady Dedlock conquered her world and fell into a freezing mood.

Lady Dedlock's people are hooked and borne off as Lemuel Gulliver bore away the stately fleet of the majestic Lilliput.

Someone in the lower class might rise up like Wat Tyler.

Chapter 3. Esther reads the Bible to her Godmother.—John viii.7; Mark xiii.37.

Esther's companion in the coach hopes Mrs. Rachel will fly away in a high wind on a broomstick. A popular custom for witches.

Miss Flite expects a judgment on the Day of Judgment.—Rev.vi.12.

Chapter 4. Esther tells the children the story of Little Red Riding Hood, a favorite of Dickens.

Chapter 5. Miss Jellyby would not have anything to say to Mr. Quale if he came to her house until he was as old as Methuselah.

The lodging house keeper says that it is the opinion of the children in the lanes that her lodger has sold himself to the devil. A common form of belief.

Chapter 6. Mr. Skimpole sings:

> The best of all ways
> To lengthen our days
> Is to steal a few hours from night.

Thomas Moore, *The Young May Moon.* Also *Macbeth,* I must be a borrower of the night.

Chapter 8. Mr. Jarndyce compares chancery proceedings to the wildest dreams of a witch's sabbath.

Mr. Jarndyce compares Esther to the little woman in the rhyme:

> Little old woman, and whither so high?—
> To sweep the cobwebs out of the sky.

Chapter 11. Mrs. Snagsby confounds Nemo and Nimrod.

Chapter 12. Lady Dedlock was in the clutch of Giant Despair.

Light and shadows descending on Paris like the angels in Jacob's dream.

Chapter 16. In Tulkinghorn's chamber the figure of an impossible Roman points with an arm of Samson.

Chapter 17. Richard calls Esther Mother Hubbard—another illustration of Dickens's fondness for the story.

Chapter 18. Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord, for in thy sight—. The service read as Lady Dedlock entered the church.—Ps. cxliii.2.

Mr. Skimpole says, It's easier to give it than to withhold it.—Acts xx.35.

He turns his silver lining outward, like Milton's cloud.

Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night? *Comus*

He is speaking as a child.—1 Cor.xiii.11.

Lady Dedlock tells Mr. Jarndyce that he will lose the disinterested part of his Don Quixote character if he only redresses the wrongs of beauty.

Chapter 19. Reverend Mr. Chadband discourses upon various Biblical themes: fatness of the land; corn and wine; pressing forward; state of bondage. —Gen.xxvii.28; Zech.ix.17; Phil.iii.14; Ex.xiii.14

Chapter 20. Like the hobgoblin in the story he cries, Somebody's been making free here.

Chapter 21. Judy and Bart know nothing of children's stories: Cinderilla, Jack the Giant Killer, Sinbad the Sailor.

Chapter 22. Mr. Turveydrop says he is falling into the sear and yellow leaf. Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

Chapter 25. Nimrod was as dead as the mighty hunter whose name Mrs. Snagsby has appropriated. —Gen.x.9.

Mrs. Snagsby sounded no timbrel.—Ex.xv.20.

Mr. Chadband prays for peace upon his hearers, and speaks of a still small voice.—Matt.x.13; 1 Kings xix.12.

Chapter 25. Mrs. Snagsby proves to be bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh with reference to her husband.—Gen.ii.23.

Chapter 37. Charlie verifies the adage about little pitchers. Quoted by Herbert, *Jacula Prudentum.*

Chapter 38. Mr. Guppy says he speaks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, following the form of the judicial oath.

Chapter 39. Mr. Carker says the wheel is going around with Ixion upon it.

A king who was tied to a perpetually turning wheel.

Chapter 44. Mr. Skimpole says, It is our nature to, like the dogs in the hymn. Another reference to Isaac Watts.

Chapter 47. The dying Jo repeats the Lord's prayer.

Chapter 48. The debilitated cousin compares Lady Dedlock to the Lady Macbeth who would get out of bed and bother the establishment.

Chapter 49. Mr. Bucket and Young Woolwich render popular melodies, Believe me if all those endearing young charms, and British Grenadiers.

Chapter 50. Mr. Jarndyce tells Esther that constant dropping will wear a stone. See *Great Expectations,* Chapter 33.

Chapter 53. Talk of angels, says Mr. Bucket, Here she is.

Chapter 54. Mr. Bucket compares Lady Dedlock to Venus rising from the ocean.

Chapter 59. Mr. Bucket again quotes, Believe me if all those endearing, etc., (Thomas Moore) with reference to Mrs. Snagsby, and advises her to go and see Othello acted.

Chapter 60. Mr. Jarndyce says that Richard can no more gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, than men did in old times.—Matt.vii.16.

Chapter 61. Mr. Skimpole feels himself as far above suspicion as Caesar's wife. Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar.* He parodies the House that Jack Built by explaining his acceptance of a banknote.

HARD TIMES

BOOK I.

Chapter 2. The chapter heading, Murdering the Innocents, was doubtless taken from the Biblical narrative.

Chapter 3. No little Gradgrind had ever learned the silly jingle, Twinkle, Twinkle little star; how I wonder what you are. Jane Taylor, *The Star.*

No little Gradgrind had ever associated a cow in a field with that famous cow with the crumpled horn who tossed the dog, etc.

Dickens made use of a Gradgrind alliteration similar to Peter Piper.

Chapter 5. The nursery rhyme, There was an old woman and what do you think?, is used to illustrate the restlessness of the people of Coketown.

Chapter 7. An orator often used this couplet in his peroration:

> Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
> A breath can make them, as a breath has made.
> Goldsmith, *The Deserted Village.*

Chapter 9. Sissy Jupe is set right by a prattler three feet high, for returning to the question, What is the first principle of this science (political economy)? To do unto others as I would that they should do unto me.—Matt.vii.12. Dickens frequently quotes this passage, sometimes in a distorted form.

Chapter 12. The tall chimneys rose like competing Towers of Babel.—Gen.xi.9.

Chapter 13. Rachel to Stephen: Thou knowest who said, Let him who is without sin among you, cast the first stone at her.—John viii.7.

BOOK II.

Chapter 2. There's an English family with a capital Italian motto: What will be, will be.—Ecc. i.9.

Chapter 4. He who sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage existed, and Judas Iscariot existed.

Slackbridge, the socialist orator, tells of the Roman Brutus who condemned his son to death, and the Spartan mothers who drove their flying children on the points of the enemies' swords.

Chapter 9. They were flowing for the fertilization of the land where grapes are gathered from thorns, and figs from thistles.—Matt.vii.16.

Chapter 10. Mrs. Sparsit returned in effect the Mohammedan motto, To hear is to obey.

Bounderby states that Rome wasn't built in a day, and that if Romulus and Remus could wait, Josiah Bounderby could. Quoted in Heywood's *Proverbs.*

Chapter 11. Mrs. Sparsit stood behind a tree like Robinson Crusoe in his ambuscade.

Chapter 12. Mr. Gradgrind was proving that the Good Samaritan was a bad economist.

BOOK III.

Chapter 8. The plainest national prosperity figures can show will be the Writing on the Wall.—Dan.v.5.

LITTLE DORRIT

BOOK I.

The French song which is so frequently sung by Blandois is part of a well known ballad. In some editions the name of the flower is erroneously spelled by omitting the r. A full account of this song was given in the June, 1928, number of the *Dickensian.* Dickens invented a reply for John Baptist which does not appear in the original.

Of all the King's Knights 'tis the flower,
Compagnon de la Marjolaine!
Of all the King's Knights 'tis the flower,
Always gay!

A university professor of French tells me that he used to hear the following in his childhood:

LES CHEVALIERS DU GUET

Qu'est-ce qui passe ici si tard
Compagnons de la Marjolaine?
Qu'est-ce qui passe ici si tard
Gai, gai, dessus le quai?

C'est trois cavaliers du roi
Compagnons de la Marjolaine
C'est trois cavaliers du roi.

There is nothing about the flower of the King's knights, nor is there a short line meaning, Always gay.

Chapter 5. Great need had the rigid woman of her mystical religion, veiled in gloom and darkness with lightnings of cursing, vengeance, and de-

struction flashing through the sable clouds. Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, was a prayer too poor in spirit for her. A picture of Mrs. Clennan.—Ex.xix.16; Matt.vi.12.

Chapter 8. What if the prisoner...by the light of the great Day of Judgment should trace back his fall to her. Arthur Clennan's soliloquy on his mother.—Jude 6.

Chapter 9. Cain might have looked as lonely and avoided as Rigaud moving slowly on towards Chalons.

Chapter 13. Clennan's love for Flora is said to be like Robinson Crusoe's money—not exchangable and likely to rust in a chest.

She imparted to this sentiment, in itself almost Solomonic, so extremely injurious and personal a character...that it became necessary to lead Mr. F's aunt from the room. The utterance referred to was, I hate a fool.—1 Kings iii.9.

Bred in a creed too darkly audacious to pursue, through its process or reversing the making of man in the image of his Creator to the making of his Creator in the image of an erring man, this had rescued him to judge not, and in humanity to be merciful, and have hope and charity. Referring to Arthur Clennan.—Gen.i.27; Matt. vii.1; Luke vi. 36; 1 Cor. xiii.13.

Chapter 16. Clennan could not help speculating whether there might not be in the breast of his honest, affectionate, and cordial Mr. Meagles, any microscopic portion of the mustard seed that had sprung up into the great tree of the circumlocution office.—Matt.xiii.31,32.

Chapter 18. John Chivery had reference to the Dorrits' Mumbo Jumbo. This is the well known African bogey about which Dickens comments as follows:

By the bye, I observe, reading that wonderful book the French Revolution again, for the 500th time, that Carlyle, who knows everything, don't

know what Mumbo Jumbo is. It is not an Idol. It is a secret preserved among the men of certain African tribes, and never revealed by any of them, for the punishment of their women. Mumbo Jumbo comes in hideous form out of the forest, or the mud or the river, or where not, and flogs some woman who has been backbiting, or scolding, or with some other domestic mischief disturbing the general peace. Carlyle seems to confound him with the common Fetish; but he is quite another thing. He is a disguised man; and all about him is a free-mason's secret among the men.

Chapter 19. The daughter, Little Dorrit, is said to have ministered to her father as in former times her mother had ministered to her. The earliest reference to such an episode occurs in Valerius Maximus, about 30 A.D., where there is a description of a young woman who nursed her starving father at her breast. This has been made the subject of a number of paintings which may be seen in various European galleries.

Chapter 20. Mrs. Merdle quotes from Pope's Epistle, Lo, the poor Indian, when she longs for a more primitive society.

Chapter 21. When the beauty of the women at the Merdle party is commented upon, Treasury said, Juno; Bishop said, Judith. Greek and Hebrew types.

Chapter 23. Flora Finching quotes from Tom Moore:

> Oft in the stilly night,
> Ere slumber's chain has bound people
> Fond memory brings the light
> Of other days around people.

Chapter 24. Old Dorrit, in commenting upon Amy's occupation, says, There are none so blind as those who will not see. The origin of this proverb is uncertain, but it is quoted by John Heywood in

his miscellaneous collection. It is used by Swift and is suggested by passages in the Psalms and Romans.

Flora speaks of herself, as a new broom. This reference appears in the collection of proverbs by John Heywood.

Flora thinks Mrs. Clennan ought to have been the mother of the man in the Iron Mask. A familiar reference in French History and the subject of one of Dumas's novels.

On the same page Flora compares her concealment of sentiments regarding Arthur to the Spartan boy with the fox biting him.

Chapter 25. Mrs. Plornish's efforts to teach Mr. Baptist English are compared to Robinson Crusoe's supposed instructions to Friday. A similar passage occurs in *Our Mutual Friend.*

Chapter 27. Strait was the gate and narrow was the way. Arthur Clennan's appreciation of his duty.—Matt.vii.14.

Chapter 30. The custom of wrapping choice viands with wine leaves is a common one in France. It served in the story to contrast the table service of Blandois with that of Baptist.

Out of sight, out of mind, quoted by Mrs. Clennan. Found in Thomas a' Kempis and Lord Burke.

Chapter 31. Appointed by law to be the Good Samaritan of his district (without the two pence, which was held political economy). The workhouse to which Mrs. Plornish's father had retired.—Luke x.35.

Old Nandy knew songs about Chloe and Phyllis and Strephon wounded by the son of Venus. These are types of lovers. Strephon makes love to Urania in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia.* The story of Paul and Virginia is founded upon the love of Chloe and Daphnis. Phyllis is said to have been turned into an almond tree because of her disappointment in love. Compare Ecclesiastes, xii.5.

The father of Marshalsea refers to Old Nandy as a bruised reed.—Is.xlii.3.

Chapter 33. Mrs. Gowan speaks of herself as being as poor as Job. Shakespeare makes use of a similar comparison in *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Though nobody knew with the least precision what Mr. Merdle's business was, except that it was to coin money, those were the terms in which everybody defined it on all ceremonious occasions, and which it was the last new polite reading of the parable of the camel and the needle's eye to accept without inquiry.—Matt.xix.24.

Dorrit patted children on the head like Sir Roger de Coverly going to church.

BOOK II.

Chapter 5. Mrs. General had a square of carpet which might have been bought from the three princes in the Arabian Nights.

Chapter 6. At dinner-time Mr. Sparkler rose out of the sea like Venus's son taking after his mother.

Chapter 16. Merkle's hand slinking up his coat sleeve like the popular conception of Guy Fawkes.

The rich man, who had in a manner revised the New Testament, and already entered into the kingdom of Heaven. As he went up the stairs, people were already posted on the lower stairs, that his shadow might fall upon them when he came down. A sarcastic reference to Mr. Merdle.—Mark x.25; Acts v.15.

Chapter 17. In these degenerate days. This is a common expression, which was used in a striking manner by Pope in his translation of Homer where the prowess of the ancients was compared with the moderns:

> Not ten strong men the enormous mass could raise;
> Not such as live in these degenerate days.

Chapter 18. Mr. Merdle came creeping in with not much more appearance of arms in his sleeves than if he had been the twin brother of Miss Biffin. See *David Copperfield,* Chapter 28.

Chapter 19. The Dorrit household were like the Goths reversed, beating at the Gates of Rome.

Not a hair of his head shall be harmed before thee. A prayer of Frederic Dorrit.—1 Kings i.52.

Chapter 23. Mr. Flintwinch advises to let sleeping dogs lie. In a slightly different form this occurs in early Italian and French literature.

Mrs. Clennan warns Arthur, Take care how you judge others.—Matt.vii.1.

Chapter 24. Sparkler used to be called Quinbus Flestrin, Junior, or the Young Man Mountain. This is the name the Lilliputians gave to Gulliver.

Fanny refers to Amy as Dear Little Two Shoes. This has reference to Little Goody Two Shoes which is thought to be one of the earliest of children's stories. The British Museum catalog ascribes it to Giles Jones, but adds that it has been ascribed to Oliver Goldsmith. The character does not seem to accord well with that of Little Dorrit.

They had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle...appear to leap and waltz, and gyrate, as if he were possessed by several devils. Mr. Merdle when seen through Fannie Sparkler's tears.—Luke viii.2.

Chapter 25. He went like the rain, among the just and unjust...neither proclaiming it in the synagogues nor on the corners of the streets. A character sketch of the Physician Barnacle.—Matt. v.45; Matt.vi.2.

Merdle's default left a Banquo's chair at the table. This is a familiar reference to a scene in *Macbeth.*

You must expect to go out some day, like the snuff of a candle. The Physician to Mr. Merdle.—Job.xviii.6.

Merdle was a new constellation to be followed by the wise men bringing gifts.—Matt.ii.1.

Chapter 26. Blind leaders of the Blind. Arthur Clennan's lament over the financial ruin of his house.—Luke vi.39.

Chapter 27. A Goliath might have sat in his place demanding less consideration at Arthur's hands. Referring to the chivalry of John Chivery. —1 Sam.xvii.4.

Chapter 28. Mr. Rugg is compared to an elderly Phoebus.

By every saint who was stoned to death. A form of oath by Mr. Rigaud.—Acts vii.59.

Chapter 30. Mrs. Clennan refers to her deceased husband as that creature of perdition.—2 Thess.ii.3.

Yet, gone those more than forty years, and come this Nemesis now looking her in the face, she still abided by her old impiety—still reversed the order of creation, and breathed her own breath into a clay image of her Creator. A reference to Mrs. Merdle.

She further states that her enemy had become her footstool.—Ps.cx.1; also that Satan entered into Frederick Dorrit.—Luke xxii.3.

Flintwinch calls Mrs. Clennan a female Lucifer.

Chapter 31. Mrs. Clennan knew that the sins of parents were often visited upon their offspring.—Ex.xx.5.

Little Dorrit pleads with Mrs. Clennan to be guided only by the healer of the sick, and to do everything in remembrance of Him.—Matt.viii.17; Luke xxii.19.

In describing a summer evening the author says, From a radiant center over the whole length and breadth of the tranquil firmament, great shoots of light streamed among the early stars, like signs of the blessed later covenant of peace and hope that changed the crown of thorns into a glory.—Mark xv.17; 1 Peter v.4.

Chapter 32. Mr. Casby tells Mr. Pancks that he is paid to squeeze and he must squeeze to pay. This is an adaptation of Dr. Johnson's, For what we live to please must please to live.

Chapter 33. Sparkler was a veritable Nelson in respect to nailing his colors to the mast.

Chapter 34. Mr. F's aunt's stony reticule was as rigid as if it had been petrified by a Gorgon's head. —a well known reference in mythology.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

BOOK I.

Chapter 1. The state preserves of loaves and fishes.—Matt.xiv.17.

Another reference to the Cock Lane ghost. This must have made a strong impression upon Dickens.

BOOK II.

Chapter 1. Nookes and Co.'s might, or Snooks Brothers might. See *Pickwick Papers,* Chapter 34.

Chapter 2. As the ocean is one day to give up its dead.—Rev.xx.13.

Chapter 3. One of the greatest scoundrels upon earth since accursed Judas. Mr. Stryver's reference to John Barsad.—Matt.xxvi.14,15.

Chapter 7. The text of monseigneur's order, altered from the original by only one pronoun, ran, The earth and the fullness thereof are mine.—Ps. xxiv.1.

Unbelieving philosophers making card towers of Babel to scale the skies with.—Gen.xi.9.

Chapter 10. Charles Darnay's way—the way of the love of a woman, 2 Sam.i.26.

Chapter 14. When you go to Rome, do as Rome does. See *Martin Chuzzlewit,* Chapter 21.

Chapter 21. The divine friend of children seemed to take her child in His arms, as He took the child of old and made it a sacred joy to her. Suffer them and forbid them not. They see my father's face. —Luke xviii.16; Matt.xviii.10.

Sighs of the winds that blew over a little garden-tomb were mingled with them.—Luke xxiv.1.

Chapter 24. For accomplishing many similar objects akin in their nature to the abolition of eagles by sprinkling salt on the tails of the race. Swift, Tale of a Tub: As boys do sparrows, with flinging salt upon their tails. Also quoted indirectly by Rabelais.

BOOK III.

Chapter 4. The name of the strong man of Old Scripture has descended to the chief functionary who worked it; but, so armed, he was stronger than his namesake, and blinder, and tore away the gates of God's own temple every day.—Jud.xvi.29,30.

Chapter 7. Miss Pross courtesied at the name of King George the Third.

My maxim is, Confound their politics. Frustrate their knavish tricks, On him our hopes we fix, God save the King. Compare the sentiment uttered by Mr. Grewgious in *Edwin Drood,* Chapter 20.

Chapter 9. Sydney Carton has heard read at his father's grave, I am the resurrection and the life, Saith the Lord; He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.—John xi.25.

This sentiment is repeated frequently in this book—three times in two pages.

Chapter 12. Madam Defarge says, Then tell wind and fire when to stop, but don't tell me. This has a certain similarity to the speech of the angel Uriel in 2 Esdras.

Chapter 15. The churches that are not my Father's house, but dens of thieves.—Luke xix.46.

The confession of faith in the resurrection is again asserted as Sydney Carton gives up his life.

As a dramatic conclusion Sydney Carton is represented as having a vision of the future, and at the end he says, It is a far, far better thing that I

do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest that I go to than I have ever known. Strongly suggestive of John xv.13.

Chapter 2. Joe Gargery was a Hercules in strength and also in weakness.

Pip is told by his sister to ask no questions, and he would be told no lies. Quoted from Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*. The word is fibs instead of lies.

Chapter 3. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Mrs. Joe made her cleanliness more uncomfortable than dirt itself. Quoted from John Wesley. A similar expression occurs in Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*. It is said to have originated in Hebrew literature.

Mr. Wopsle's grace was like a religious cross of the ghost in *Hamlet* with *Richard the Third*.

Swine were the companions of the prodigal. Mr. Wopsle is lecturing Pip regarding gluttony.

Chapter 11. Cousin Raymond asks Sarah Pocket, If a man is not his own neighbor, who is? Doubtless an indirect reference to Luke x.29.

Chapter 13. Joe's sister, walking to town, displayed her finery as Cleopatra might have done.

Chapter 15. Orlick's slouching exits are compared to those of Cain or the Wandering Jew.

Chapter 18. In Mr. Wopsle's hands the coroner becomes Timon of Athens, the beadle, Coriolanus.

Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better. Jaggers to Joe Gargery. Shakespeare in *King Henry V* has, Holdfast is the only dog.

Chapter 19. Pip thinks the minister would have read about the rich man and the Kingdom of heaven, if he had known of his good fortune.—Matt.xix.23.

Pip's outfit required the services of so many trades, that he was reminded of Mother Hubbard's dog.

Chapter 24. Jagger's housekeeper is compared to a wild beast tamed.—James iii.8.

Chapter 25. Wemmick tells the Aged he is as proud as Punch—an oft recurring comparison.

Chapter 26. Pip compares Jagger's housekeeper to the witches in *Macbeth.*

Chapter 27. Joe Gargery attends a play of *Hamlet,* and takes exception to the frequent interruptions of the ghost.

Chapter 28. Pip's fancy pictures the boat with its convict crew as a wicked Noah's Ark.

Pumblechook compares his patronage of Pip to Ulysses's guardianship of Telemachus.

Chapter 31. An amateur presentation of *Hamlet* is recorded.

Chapter 33. Estella tells Pip that constant dropping will wear away a stone. This expression is found in *de Rerum Naturae,* by Lucretius, and in Plutarch's *Of the Training of Children.*

Chapter 34. Pip siezes the waiter and holds him suspended in the air like a booted Cupid, for presuming to suppose they wanted a roll.

Chapter 38. Pip should have replied to Estella, but didn't, that love is blind. Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice.*

Estella's captivation of Pip is compared to an Eastern story of a heavy slab, suspended by a rope to be cut at the proper time by the Sultan.

Chapter 43. Pip wishes to take Drummle and seat him on the fire as was done to the old lady in the story book.

Chapter 53. Orlick tells Pip that he will not save a rag or a bone of him, and that he will put his body in the kiln. This suggests Edwin Drood. See Kipling's *The Vampire.*

Orlick, after bringing the candle to Pip's face, says, A burnt child dreads the fire. This appears in the proverbs of Hendyng as, Brend child fur dredth.

Chapter 56. The trial of Magwitch was passed on to the unerring judgment of God.—Rom.ii.2.

Chapter 57. On the occasion of the death of Magwitch Pip quotes most appropriately Luke xviii.10, 13.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND

BOOK I.

Chapter 1. Eugene Wrayburn introduces a limerick beginning

There was an old man from Tobago,
and making a rhyme at the end with daygo.

Mrs. Pippins refers to one of her lovers as a rough Cymon.

A rough Cymon is undoubtedly the hero of Dryden's poem, Cymon and Iphigenia, who was a rude sort of a character:

> The people from Galesus chan'd his name
> And Cymon call'd, which signified a brute;
> So well his name did with his nature suit.

This story is founded on the first tale of the fifth day of Boccaccio's *Decameron.*

Chapter 2. Lady Tippins makes a somewhat definite charge that some one is falser than Don Juan.

Chapter 3. Charley Hexam compares the state of the dead man with Pharoah's multitude and Lazarus.—Ex.xiv.27,28; John xi.39.

He speaks of gas coming out of the coals as having been under water in the days of Noah's Ark.

Chapter 4. R. Wilfer exclaims, Ah, me! what might have been is not what is!

Similar in phrasing, if not in philosophy, to Ecc. Chapter 1.

Chapter 5. Mr. Wegg ranged with that numerous class of impostors, who are quite as determined to keep up appearances to themselves, as to their neighbors. Compare the character, Ignorance, in *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Boffin's Bower was as difficult to find as Fair

Rosamond's without the clew. The reputed mistress of Henry II, who was kept in a secret bower.

Chapter 6. Miss Abby tells Lizzie that she has made her bed and must lie on it. An old proverb found in a wide variety of literatures.

Chapter 8. Young Blight states that he is a Britain who never, never, never.

A reference to the famous British naval song.

Eugene Wrayburn objects to a reference to the diligence of the bees. Lauded by Isaac Watts and many others.

Chapter 10. Alfred Lammle trailed his stick after him as if he were of the Mephistopheles family indeed, and had walked with drooping tail.

Chapter 11. Mr. Podsnap attributed to Providence the statement, you shall have the poor always with you.—John xii.8.

Chapter 12. The heading of this chapter, The sweat of an honest man's brow, is made use of frequently by Roger Riderhood.

It was not gentle spring ethereally mild as in Thomson's Seasons.

Chapter 13. Lightwood said he felt like Gulliver with the Lilliputians firing upon him.

BOOK II.

Chapter 1. A reference to Aladdin's palace.

Chapter 3. Mrs. Veneering says, We must work in a manner compounded of Ophelia (*Hamlet*), and any self-immolating female of antiquity.

Twemlow, on the same occasion, allows his hair to stick up, looking equally like the monument of Fish Street Hill and King Priam, on a certain incendiary occasion. This refers to the burning of Troy.

A reference to the Arabian Nights tales is made by Lady Tippins.

Listeners never hear any good of themselves.

Chapter 6. Riddle-me-riddle-me-ree, p'raps you can't tell me what this may be. This from Eugene Wrayburn is typical of Dickens's use of nursery rhymes.

Chapter 7. Silas Wegg claims that his fortunes are laid waste by the worm of the hour. A possible reference to Mark ix.44.

R. Wilfer was willing to put his head into the Sultan's tub of water. From an eastern fable.

Chapter 9. The Power and the Glory. The incongruous name of the place which Betty Higdon thought was leading her boy astray.

Chapter 15. Mysteries of Udolpho, said Eugene Wrayburn when the Jew begged him to take care of himself. A reference to a romance by Mrs. Radcliffe, 1790.

Chapter 16. Eugene repeats the familiar children's narrative:

> I'll tell you a story
> Of Jack a Manory,
> And now my story's begun;
> I'll tell you another
> Of Jack and his brother,
> And now my story is done.

He paraphases Roger Riderhood with Little Red Ridinghood, and thinks the wolf would have rendered society a great service by devouring the Rogue's parents in their infancy.

Veneering pulls short his oratorical Pegasus.

BOOK III.

Chapter 1. Fledgby says Riah is a regular pity the sorrows. From *The Beggar,* by Thomas Moss.

Chapter 2. Jenny Wren upbraids her father for not minding the commandment, and honoring his parents.

Chapter 5. Sophronia Lammle gives Bella Wilfer a Judas kiss.—Luke xxii.47.

Chapter 6. Wegg paraphrases Scott's *Marmion*

> Charge, Chester, charge,
> On, Mr. Venus, on.

Chapter 7. A similar paraphrase of Home, sweet home.

Chapter 8. The effort to get Betty Higdon into a parish home against her will, is compared to making an avenging fury out of the Good Samaritan.—Luke x.33.

Another reference to earning a living by the sweat of the brow occurs in this chapter, as does a further allusion to the Good Samaritan in connection with Betty Higdon.

Betty thanks the Power and the Glory that she has come at last to her journey's end.—Matt.vi.13.

When she sank exhausted down at the foot of a tree she was reminded of the Cross and him who died thereon.—John xix.25.

Chapter 9. Reverend Frank Milvey reads the burial service over Betty Higdon, with many misgivings.

Chapter 10. Another nursery rhyme quotation from Jenny Wren,

> Bee baa, black sheep!

She says her father would be sharper than a serpent's tooth if he wasn't as dull as ditch water. Shakespeare, *King Lear.*

She also refers to him as the prodigal son.

Mortimer Lightwood compares Mr. Riah to Shylock.

Eugene further illustrates his fondness for nursery rhymes by quoting Peter Piper.

He paraphrases Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night,* by

referring to Patience on a mantel-piece frowning at Dolls.

Chapter 13. The chapter heading, Give a dog a bad name and hang him. A variation of an old Scottish proverb.

Jenny Wren unjustly compares Mr. Riah to the wicked wolf in the forest.

Chapter 14. Silas Wegg quotes approvingly, Safe bind, safe find. Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice.*

He paraphrases Ben Jonson's song:

> I wish you to see it with your eyes,
> And I will pledge with mine.

He quotes a proverb of uncertain origin, Give him an inch, and he'll take an ell. See *Martin Chuzzlewit,* Chapter 19.

He states that flesh and blood can't bear his grievances.—1 Cor.xv.50; and further states that a wooden leg can't bear it.

Chapter 15. Boffin advises Bella to look before she leaps. A proverb used by Butler and others.

Chapter 16. Bella quotes from the hobgoblin in the nursery tale, Somebody's been drinking my milk.

BOOK IV.

Chapter 6. A reference to Mother Hubbard's dog.

Chapter 7. Better to be Abel than Cain.

Chapter 9. Jenny Wren tells Mr. Riah that one would think he believed in the Good Samaritan.

Riah asks, Have I not my staff? Compare Gen. xxxii.10.

Jenny Wren quotes from the prayer-book, We brought nothing into the world, and it is certain we can take nothing out.

Jenny says, If you don't see those three at the

altar in Bond Street, in a jiffy, my name's Jack Robinson. See *Nicholas Nickleby,* Chapter 46.

Chapter 10. Eugene Wrayburn: You recollect what pavement is said to be made of good intentions. Referred to George Herbert and Dr. Johnson.

Chapter 11. Mrs. Sprodkin wanted spiritual advice from Reverend Frank Milvey on such subjects as the Amorites and who begat whom.

Mr. Milvey cautions Bradley Headstone against all work and no play.

Lizzie Hexam and Eugene Wrayburn each say, I bless the day, as the sun's rays come into the room. This was an old custom. See *Working,* by John S. Dwight.

Chapter 15. Bradley to Riderhood, You can't get blood out of a stone. An old proverb of uncertain origin.

Chapter 16. Jenny Wren's last reference compares Sloppy to the giant in Jack and the Beanstalk.

Chapter 17. Lady Tippins makes a last playful reference to Lightwood as a long banished Robinson Crusoe.

EDWIN DROOD

Chapter 1. John Jasper intones, When the wicked man.—Ps.xxvii.2.

Chapter 4. Mr. Sapsea's toast

> When the French come over
> May we meet them at Dover!

This was a well known ultra-patriotic toast among Englishmen.

Sapsea has a habit of claiming originality for well known sayings: *As I say,* It is not good for a man to be alone.—Gen.ii.18.

Chapter 6. Christians are stoned as in the days of St. Stephen.—Acts vii.59.

Chapter 8. Neville Landless tells Edwin Drood that he takes too much upon himself.—Num.xvi.7.

Chapter 9. Dickens illustrates the quarrel of the young men by reference to the alliterative account of Peter Piper.

Miss Twinkleton makes complimentary references to Shakespeare, and refers to him as a swan singing before his death.

Then, swan-like, let me sing and die. Byron *Don Juan;* I will play the swan and die in music, *Othello;* Makes a swan-like end, fading in music, *The Merchant of Venice.*

Mr. Grewious speaks of his visits as being few and far between, like those of the angels. Like angels' visits, short and bright. John Norris, *The Parting.* Like angels' visits, few and far between. Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope.*

Miss Twinkleton was looking for the descent of an idea from any number of the Celestial nine. The Muses.

Chapter 11. Mr. Grewgious practiced drawing

deeds; convey the wise it call. *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The waiter's leg lingered like Macbeth's when accompanying him off stage.

Chapter 12. Mr. Sapsea dreams of knighthood, when he is told, Of such is the salt of the earth. A mixed reference to Matt.v.3,13.

Chapter 13. Addison's lines in the opening of *Cato* do not apply to the day which is being described.

Chapter 14. The heading of this dramatic chapter comes from *Macbeth,* When shall we three meet again?

Chapter 16. Sapsea declares that Landless had nearly brought Mrs. Crisparkle's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.—Gen.xlii.38.

He also parodies Bentham referring to the greatest danger to the smallest number.

Chapter 17. Mr. Honeythunder contrasts Cain and Abel in his discourse on murder. He quotes the commandments against murder, and is met by Mr. Crisparkle with a quotation against bearing false witness.

Chapter 18. Sapsea appropriates another quotation, The end crowns the work; and speaks of the secrets of the prison house, a possible suggestion from Wordsworth's *Ode on the Intimations of Immortality.*

Chapter 20. Mr. Grewgious adapts the national anthem to a description of John Jasper:

> Confound his politics
> Frustrate his knavish tricks
> On thee his hopes to fix
> Damn him again!

Chapter 22. Miss Twinkleton's interpretations in reading to Rosa remind us of the pietistic emendations which are said to occur in Ecclesiastes and other sacred books.

SKETCHES BY BOZ

Our Parish

Chapter 3. There were three long Graces in drapery—the three Fates with another sister—the Siamese twins multiplied by two.

Scenes

Chapter 2. The young man with a bass voice sings several songs, beginning with, My 'art's in the 'ighlands, from Burns.

Chapter 12. At Greenwich Fair the young people play Kiss in the Ring, Threading my Grandmother's Needle, etc.

The young ladies exclaim, Oh, do tickle him for me, Mary—Well, I never, and similar Lucretian ejaculations. A reference to Lucretia, famous for her chastity.

Mr. Horner, of Colosseum notoriety, not the young gentleman who ate mince pie with his thumb.

Slowly rises the tune, Oft in the stilly night. Thomas Moore.

Chapter 13. Under the heading, Private Theatres, there is a representation of the stabbing of King Henry, the love scene with Lady Anne, the killing of Buckingham, and other historis incidents.

Macbeth is produced with Macbeth, Banquo, Fleance, Lady Macbeth, Malcolm, and Duncan taken by local celebrities.

Chapter 15. The punishment of Ixion would sink into utter insignificance before the one we have suggested. See *Bleak House,* Chapter 39.

Chapter 17. Mr. Booker employed himself like another Cincinnatus in clearing and cultivating the soil.

Chapter 18. Jane, the Hebe of Bellamy's.

The greater part of his companions have shared Yorick's fate.

Was there ever such a personification of Falstaff?

Chapter 25. Urging themselves, while there is yet time, to turn and flee from the wrath to come.—Luke iii.7.

Characters

Chapter 10. A reference is made to Sir Walter Scott's *Demonology.*

Chapter 11. Damon and Pythias were undoubtedly very good fellows in their way. A Greek type of friendship. They are compared with Potter and Smithers, a modern type.

Tales

Chapter 1. He was a wandering Jew of Joe Millerism. See *Christmas Carol,* Stave 5.

Mr. Hicks insists that the quotation

Much linen, lace, and several pair
Of stockings, slippers, brushes, combs, complete,
With other articles of ladies' fair,
To keep them beautiful, or leave them neat,

was from Byron, not Milton.

Mr. Hicks was fond of quoting from *Don Juan.*

Mr. Hicks could not resist the singularly appropriate quotation,

But beef is rare within the oxless isles;
Goat's flesh there is, no doubt, and kid and mutton,
And when a holiday upon them smiles,
A joint upon their barbarous spits they put on.

Mr. Hicks again defends *Don Juan* against all rivals.

Compared with the expression of Hicks's countenance, Hamlet's when he sees his father's ghost, is pleasing and composed.

Still another quotation by Hicks,

Oh Powers of Heaven! what dark eyes meets she there?
'Tis—'tis her father's—fixed upon the pair.

Chapter 7. He was, an Astly-Cooperish Joe Miller,—a practical Joker.

Mr. Hardy was like the pictures of Paul—not the saint, but he of the Virginia variety. A story by Bernadin de Saint Pierre.

A duet from the opera, Paul and Virginia, was rendered.

Chapter 8. Another reference to the Wandering Jew.

Chapter 9. Miss Lucina rehearsed the smothering scene in Othello. Other characters in the play appear. Uncle Tom coaches her in rendering her lines.

Chapter 10. We know that charity will cover a multitude of sins.—1 Peter iv.8.

Never say die, you know. Another frequently quoted proverb.

Chapter 11. He adored King Herod for his massacre of the innocents.—Matt.ii.16.

Chapter 12. My brother's blood, and mine is on your head.—Gen.iv.10.

CHRISTMAS STORIES

A Christmas Carol

Stave 1. Scrooge resents the singing of the Christmas carol:

> God bless you merry gentlemen!
> May nothing you dismay.

That face of Marley's, seven years dead, came like the ancient prophet's rod, and swallowed up the whole.—Ex.vii.12.

Stave 2. In his vision Scrooge sees Ali Baba, Valentine, and Orson, what's his name at the Gate of Damascus, and the Sultan's Groom. He also sees the Parrot and the man Friday.

Stave 4. And he took a child, and set him in the midst of them.—Matt.xviii.2.

Stave 5. Joe Miller never made such a joke as sending it to Bob's will be. Joe Miller was called the Father of Jests, although he was exceedingly taciturn and devoid of humor.

The Chimes

First Quarter. He was a very Hercules, this Toby, in his good intentions.

Compare a reference to Joe Gargery in *Great Expectations,* Chapter 2.

We can't go right or do right, thought Trotty in despair. There is no good in us. This suggests the Prayer-book.

A man may live to be as old as Methuselah.—Gen. v.27.

Second Quarter. I only want to live like one of the Almighty's creatures. I can't—I don't—and so

there's a pit dug between me, and them than can and do.—Luke xvi.26.

Says Trotty, She's as sensible as Solomon.

Third Quarter. Her offspring has authority in holy mother Eve.

Weigh me the two, you Daniel, going to judgment.

Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice.* Daniel as a judge does not appear in the Old Testament, but in the History of Susanna in the Apocrypha.

Whither thou goest, I can Not go; where thou lodgest, I do Not lodge; thy people are Not my people; Nor thy God my God. The antithesis of Ruth i.16.

So may each year be happier than the last, and not the meanest of our brethren or sisterhood debarred their rightful share, in what our Great Creator formed them to enjoy.—Matt.xxv.40.

The Cricket on the Hearth

Chapter the First. Mrs. Perrybingle's patterns worked innumerable rough impressions of the first proposition in Euclid all about the yard.

She quotes to her husband, How doth the little—and all the rest of it. Isaac Watts.

Chapter the Second. The bird that can sing and won't sing, must be made to sing, grumbled Tackleton. This proverb is found in John Ray's collection, 1670.

He states that every man thinks his own geese swans. Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Mrs. Slowboy recorded bruises on her legs as Robinson Crusoe marked the days upon his wooden calendar.

Would have done up that Young Perrybingle, though he had been an Infant Samson.

The Seven Poor Travelers

Chapter 1. Two or three pretty faces which might have had smaller attraction for a moral Goliath than they had for me, who am but a Tom Thumb in that way.

When had I ever thought so highly of the corner, since the days when I connected it with Jack Horner?

Christmas eve, my friends, when the shepherds, who were Poor Travelers, too, in their way, heard the Angels sing, On earth, peace. Good-will towards men.—Luke ii.14.

Chapter 2. To take King George's shillings from any corporal or sergeant who would put a bunch of ribbons in his hat. Compare Browning's *The Lost Leader.*

He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow.—Luke vii.12.

Young man, I say unto thee, arise!—Luke vii.14.

That day at dinner, he secretly forgave him in the name of the Divine Forgiver of injuries.—Matt. vi.14.

Chapter 3. Taking for his text the words of his Master, relative to the devouring of Widow's houses.—Matt.xxiii.14.

I thought how the founder of the time had never raised his benignant hand, save to bless and heal, except in the case of one unconscious tree.—Mark xi.14.

Somebody's Luggage

Chapter 1. My family name is Blue-Beard. I'm going to open Somebody's Luggage all alone in the Secret Chamber, and not a female eye catches sight of the contents.

Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings

Chapter 1. Fixed like the Sleeping Ugly—for I cannot say Beauty.

Next to what was taught upon the Mount she took most of all to His gentle compassion for us poor women and to His young life and how his mother was proud of Him and treasured His sayings in her heart.—Luke ii.19.

Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy

Chapter 1. Mrs. Lirriper cries: O you wicked wicked man! Your sin has found you out.—Num. xxxii.23.

O Gran, says Jerrimy with a full heart, I am not worthy.—Gen.xxxii.10.

Doctor Marigold

Serious handbill in the shops, in posting, that it was almost impossible to come to a right understanding of the history of David without seeing Pickleson.

The Battle of Life

Part 1. Do or you'll be done brown. This modification of the Golden Rule occurs in several Dickens stories.

Part 3. He who knows our hearts.—Ps.xliv.21.

Its Creator only knows what lies beneath the surface of his lightest image.—Gen.i.26.

Do as you would be done by. Forget and forgive. —Matt.vii.12.

The Haunted Man.

Chapter 1. Evidently smelling the blood of an Englishman and wanting to grind peoples' bones

to make his bread. This is quoted from the Giant in Jack and the Bean Stalk.

Mrs. William might be taken off her balance by earth, air, fire, or water. These four substances were selected by various Greek philosophers as constituting the foundation of all material things.

Chapter 2. It was a very Moloch of a baby.—Lev. xviii.21.

He looked upon the ruined Temple of God, so lately made, so soon disfigured.—1 Cor.iii.16.

Oh, Father, so much better than the fathers upon earth.—Matt.vii.11.

Chapter 3. The contentions between those Tetterby children presented so lamentable an instance of angry passions risen very high indeed, that it was an outrage on the memory of Doctor Watts.

> But children, you should never let
> Such angry passions rise;
> Your little hands were never made
> To tear each other's eyes.
>
> Watts, *Divine Songs.*

Chapter 2. A head-wind! Imagine a human face upon the vessel's prow, with fifteen thousand Samsons in one bent upon driving her back.

Chapter 3. The golden calf they worship in Boston is a pigmy compared with the giant effigies set up in other parts of that vast counting-house which lies beyond the Atlantic.—Ex.xxxii.4.

Ye who have eyes and see not, and have ears and hear not; ye who are as the hypocrites of sad countenances, and disfigure your faces that ye may seem unto men to fast.—Mark viii.18; Matt.vi.16.

Dickens was pleased with the inscriptions on the wall of the Somerset House, Boston, such as, Love one another.—John xv.17.

Reverend Mr. Taylor, the seaman preacher of Boston, took for his text: Who is this coming up from the wilderness, leaning on the arm of her beloved?—Songs viii.5.

Chapter 4. The negro car was a great blundering clumsy chest such as Gulliver put to sea in, from the kingdom of Brobdingnag.

The mud on the streets of Lowell, Mass., might have been deposited there as the subsiding of the waters after the Deluge.—Gen.viii.4.

Chapter 6. Here we find a reference to the Arabian Nights and Gil Blas.

The pigs in New York grunt, Such is life; all flesh is pork, when they see a slaughtered friend.—Is.xl.6.

Occasionally some youth among them who has over-eaten himself, or who has been worried by dogs, trots shrinkingly homeward, like a prodigal son.

The New York newspapers scare away every Samaritan of clear conscience.

Chapter 9. The Potomac river steamer was not unlike a child's Noah's Ark in form.

The black in Sinbad's Travels with one eye in the middle of his forehead which shone like a burning coal, was nature's aristocrat compared with this white gentleman. Reference to a slave owner.

The planter's house brought to mind Defoe's descriptions.

Chapter 10. Dickens here shows his familiarity with Reid's Theory of the Law of Storms.

Chapter 14. The landlord of an old French village where Dickens stopped was one of the very many descendents of Cain, who seem from their birth to serve as pioneers in the great human army.

At Niagara he spent ten memorable days on enchanted ground.—1 Thess.v.6. Compare *Pilgrim's Progress.*

The night stream has haunted this place since darkness brooded on the deep.—Gen.i.3.

In the solemn-visaged piety of the Shaker village the author recognized the worst among the enemies of heaven and earth, who turn the water at the marriage feasts of this poor world, not into wine, but gall.—John ii.1,11.

Chapter 17. Breaking living limbs (of the slaves) as did the soldiery who mocked and slew the Savior of the world.—John xix.32.

Chapter 18. The American visitor examines Dickens's boot after the manner of Hamlet with Yorick's skull.

PICTURES FROM ITALY

Lyons, the Rhone, and the Goblin of Avignon

There was a wax saint in a little berth aboard ship, whom Madam Tussaud would have nothing to say to, on any terms, and which even Westminster Abbey might be ashamed of.

Is it not written?—2 Kings xii.19, and many other references.

The three one-eyed Calenders, the porter who persisted in asking questions, and the man who had the delicious purchases put into his basket in the morning: These are from the Arabian Nights stories.

Conceive the parable of the Good Samaritan having been painted on the wall of one of these Inquisition chambers!

And when the executioner plucks it out, reeking with smaller mysteries of God's own image, Know us for His chosen servants, true believers in the Sermon on the Mount, elect disciples of Him who never did a miracle but to heal; who never struck a man with palsy, blindness, dumbness, madness, any one affliction of mankind; and never stretched his blessed hand out but to give release and ease.—Gen.i.27; 1 Pet.ii.9; Matt.v.6; Col. iii.13.

Genoa and its Neighborhood

We sit upon a stone by the door like Robinson Crusoe and Friday reversed. He generally relates, toward my conversion and abridgment of the History of Saint Peter—chiefly, I believe, from the unspeakable delight he had in his imitation of the cock.—Matt.xxvi.74.

Mr. Pepys once heard a clergyman assert in his sermon, in illustration of his respect for the priestly office, that if he could meet a priest and an angel together, he would salute the priest first. The author states that he is rather of the opinion of Plutarch, who, when his pupil Boccaccio wrote to him in great tribulation, that he had been visited and admonished for his writing by a Carthusian friar who claimed to be a messenger immediately commissioned by heaven for that purpose, replied that for his own part, he would take the liberty of testing the reality of the commission by personal observation of the messenger's face, eyes, forehead, behavior, and discourse.

To Parna, Modena, and Bologna

A young Jesuit reminds the author of Hamlet in Ophelia's closet.

A reference is made to the King with the marble legs who flourished in the time of the Thousand and One Nights.

The whole scheme laid down to rest until the Day of Judgment.

Through Bologna and Ferrora

Dickens compares the official at Bologna with similar English officials as did Gulliver in Brobdingnag.

They would not have such a man for a verger in Westminster abbey.

St. Peter's keys are rather rusty now.—Matt.xvi. 19.

The ax might have never vibrated to another sound,

Beyond the blow that to the block
Pierced through with forced and sullen shock.

An Italian Dream

In the dream is seen old Shylock passing to and fro upon a bridge, all built upon with ships and humming with the tongues of men; a form I seem to know as Desdemona's leaned down through the latticed blind to pluck a flower. And in the dream, I thought Shakespeare's spirit was abroad upon the water somewhere: stealing through the city.

By Verona, Mantua, and Milan, across the Pass of the Simplon into Switzerland

It was a pleasure, rather than a disappointment, that Juliet's resting-place was forgotten. However consolatory it may have been to Yorick's Ghost to hear feet upon the pavement overhead, and, twenty times a day the repetition of his name, it is better for Juliet to lie out of the track of tourists, and to have no visitors but such as come to graves in spring-rain, and sweet air, and sunshine.

Thoroughfares where shouts of Montagues and Capulets once resounded.

> And made Verona's ancient citizens
> Cast by their grave, beseeming ornaments
> To wield old partisans.
> *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I, Scene 1.

> There is no world without Verona's walls
> But purgatory, torture, hell itself.
> Hence-banished is banished from the world,
> And world's exile is death.
> Act III, Scene 3.

The author is reminded that Romeo was only banished five-and-twenty miles after all.

To Rome by Pisa and Siena

The glen where the Roc left Sinbad the Sailor comes into his mind.

Rome

The blessing of the candles is compared with the English commemoration of November fifth.

The sugar-plums, like Falstaff's adulterated sack, had lime in their composition.

One wonders that the early Christian martyrs had so much blood in them, as did Lady Macbeth in the case of poor old Duncan.

Dickens notes the sacred relics: The fragments of the pillar of the temple that was rent in twain; the portion of the table that was spread for the Last Supper; the well at which the woman of Samaria gave water to our Savior; two columns from the house of Pontius Pilate; the stone to which the sacred hands were bound when the scourging was performed.—Matt.xxvii.51; Luke xxii.13; John iv.5; Matt.xxvii.2; Matt.xxvii.26.

An opaque triangle serves to mark the grave of Shelley; and nearby lie the bones of Keats, Whose name is writ in water.

The part of Judas Iscariot was taken by such an enormous hypocrite that if he had acted his part and gone away and hanged himself, he would have left nothing to be desired.—Matt.xxvii.5.

The Uncommercial Traveler

Chapter 2. Put to press with enormous flourishing of trumpets.—Matt.vi.2.

Oh, the bitterness of the cup I drink!—Mark xiv.36.

You have, indeed, like Boaz, not left off your kindness to the living and the dead.—Ruth ii.20.

Chapter 3. When Britain first, at heaven's command, arose from out the azure main.—Thomson, *Alfred.*

The wise men of the east, must look to the north and south and west.—Mat.ii.1.

Before taking the seat of Solomon.—1 Kings vii. 7.

When they had sung a hymn, someone (not in a beautiful garment) went up into the Mount of Olives.—Mark xiv.26.

Chapter 4. My father is the King of Kings. My father is the Lord of Lords.—Rev.xvii.14.

The commonest among them could work out their own salvation.—Phil.ii.12.

Which is the better interest: Christ's choice of twelve poor men to help in those merciful wonders among the poor and rejected; or the pious bullying of a whole union full of paupers.—Luke vi.13.

When you have the widow's son to tell me about, the ruler's daughter, the other figure at the door when the brother of the two sisters was dead, and one of two ran to the mourner, crying, The master is come and calleth for thee.—Luke vii.12; Mark v. 35; John xi.28.

Chapter 5. Another reference to Don Quixote.

Chapter 7. Shakespeare hummed to himself,

Blow, blow, thou winter wind. *As You Like It.*

Reference is made to the nursery rhyme about Banbury Cross.

Don Quixote appears again.

Chapter 9. I have in my day been caught in the palm of a female hand by the crown, have been violently scrubbed from neck to the roots of the hair as a purification for the Temple.—2 Chron. xxx.19.

This young Saint Anthony presently becomes a backslider.—Jer.viii.5.

Chapter 12. The edifice had appeared as a model for the palace of Aladdin.

Reference is made to the witches and good King Duncan in *Macbeth.*

Comin' through the Rye was sung. Burns.

The traveler recalls himself to Joe Specks by a reference to Roderick Random.

Chapter 13. One would think that nothing in them knew itself at such a time but Yorick's skull. A favorite with Dickens.

Instantly, it twisted out of its garment, like the young man in the New Testament, and left me standing alone with its rags in my hand.—Mark xiv.51,52.

Chapter 14. I found him stretched upon his back like Prometheus Bound, with a perfectly demented ticket-porter in attendance on him instead of the Vulture. The old Greek legend of Prometheus bound to a rock with a vulture gnawing his liver.

All the water-pipes in the neighborhood seemed to have Macbeth's *Amen* sticking in their throats.

Chapter 15. I was never in Robinson Crusoe's island, yet I frequently return there.

I was never in the robber's cave where Gil Blas lived.

I was never in Don Quixote's study, where he had his books of chivalry.

The rat answering his thought, said, I will—like pitch.—Ecclesiasticus, xiii.1.

Chapter 16. To stand in the abbey yard, like the New Zealander of the grand English history. A reference to Maccaulay's famous prediction when a New Zealander shall take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge.

Whispering political secrets into the ears of Adam's confiding children.—Gen.iv.1,2.

Chapter 17. Rich and rare were the gems she wore. A direct quotation from Thomas Moore in a poem of the same name.

Chapter 18. I was too raw and young an Atlas to carry the first-class family mansion in a knowing manner. Atlas was supposed to carry the world on his shoulders.

The beadle did what Melancholy did to the youth in Gray's Elegy—he marked me for his own.

I sympathize with the carver:

A flattering carver who made it his care
To carve busts as they ought to—not as they were.
Goldsmith, *Retaliation.*

Chapter 24. As he were a laboring Pagan, getting them ready against his decease at three score and ten, to take with him a present to Charon for his boat. The boatman of the Styx.

The braggart Pistol and his brood. A follower of Falstaff in *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Chapter 27. There is a tendency in the pieces of architecture to shoot upward unexpectedly like Jack's bean stalk.

SHORT STORIES

The Holly-Tree Inn

The Guest. There were several Towers of Babel on the other end of the long table.

The Boots. Harry Walmer's father was never tired of having him say, My name is Norval. See *Dombey and Son,* Chapter 4.

The Landlord. Another reference to Robinson Crusoe.

The Bar-Maid

Where children drawing water
Looked up and paused to see,
Amid the apple branches,
A purple Judas tree.

The tree upon which Judas is said to have hanged himself.

The Poor Pensioner. Will she find, when she comes before the Tribunal of Eternal decrees, that she has leaned thus upon a broken reed.—Is.xlii.3.

George Silverman's Explanation

Chapter 6. Here's a heap of wages due; and you won't wrap it up in a napkin, nor yet in a towel, nor yet pocket-ankercher, but you'll put it out at good interest.—Luke xix.20.

Brother Gimlet's text: My kingdom is not of this world.—John xviii.36. The sermon: What did the woman do when she lost the pieces of money?—Luke xv.8. Between kingdoms not of this world and of this world.—John xviii.36. Brother Hawk-

yard was the faithful steward that the Lord had in his mind.—Luke xii.42.

Chapter 9. He has too much singleness of purpose to be a match for this world's double-dealing. —Acts ii.46.

No Thoroughfare

Joey tells young Mr. Vendale, I have never set myself up for a prophet.—Amos vii.14.

Master Humphrey's Clock

1. The statues of two giants, Gog and Magog, each above fourteen feet in height, were endowed with life and motion.—Rev.xx.8.

3. Depart in peace, in God's name, returned the Mask.—Jas.ii.16.

REPRINTED PIECES

The Long Voyage

Mungo Park, fainting under a tree and succored by a woman, gratefully remembers how his Good Samaritan has always come to him in woman's shape the wide world over.

He shall be reunited in his immortal spirit with the child, when he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.—Matt.xxv.40.

The Begging Letter-Writer

What Sidney Smith so happily called the dangerous luxury of dishonesty.

The crowning miracle of all the miracles summed up in the New Testament, after the miracle of the blind seeing, and the lame walking, and the restoration of the dead to life, was the miracle that the poor had the Gospel preached to them.—Matt.xi.5.

A Child's Dream of a Star

My age is falling from me like a garment.—Job. xiii.28; Ps.cii.26.

Our English Watering-Place

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, Break, Break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.
Tennyson, *Break, Break, Break.*

Our French Watering-Place

It is like Paradise this morning; it is like the Garden of Eden.—Gen.ii.7.

Lying Awake

I saw a great actor playing *Macbeth* and heard him apostrophizing, The death of each day's life.

The Schoolboy's Story.

Who made believe to be so meek
That we could hardly hear him speak
Yet turned out an Informing Sneak?
Old Cheeseman.

Bob Tartar's parody on *My Mother,* by Mrs. Gilbert Taylor adapted to a Master.

Nobody's Story

It means honor and glory in the highest.—Luke ii.14.

I will hear of Him whose thoughts were so much with the poor, and who had compassion for all human sorrow.—Matt.ix.36.

The Ghost of Art

This story contains many literary allusions. The bachelor narrator lives by himself, and all the bread and cheese he gets, which is not much, he puts upon the shelf.

He would know King Lear if he happened to meet him.

He wonders who is the terrible Being, the subject of his recollections. He connects him with the Vicar of Wakefield, Gil Blas, Joseph and his Brethren, Fairie Queen, Tom Jones, The Decameron of Boccaccio, and Tam O'Shanter. He becomes Saint John, and the narrator is inclined to demand of him what he has done with Sir Roger de Coverly.

The Noble Savage

His nobility ran wild in the woods, and was brought down by Pope. *Essay on Man.*

On Duty with Insepctor Field

Bark calls for his treasures as Hercules does for his club.

The night has so worn away, being now almost at odds with morning, which is which. Shakespeare, *Macbeth.*

The wicked cease from troubling sometimes, even in this life.—Job.iii.17.

A Walk in a Workhouse

It shall be well with thee, O nurse of the itch-ward, when some less gentle pauper does these offices to thy cold form, that such as the dropped child are the angels who behold my Father's face. —Matt.xviii.10.

A Plated Article

As if a Pre-Adamite Samson had taken a vast Hall in his arms and crushed it into the smallest possible space.—Jud.xvi.30.

Our Honorable Friend

Whose march is o'er the mountain-wave
Whose home is on the deep.

Modified from Epes Sargent, *A Life on the Ocean Wave.*

Our School

The chief walked back solemn as the ghost in Hamlet.

The railway has swallowed up our (school) and the locomotives now run smoothly over its ashes.

So fades and languishes, grows dim and dies,
All that this world is proud of.

Our Vestry

They are both voluminous writers, indicating more epistles than Lord Chesterfield in a single week.

It wouldn't hear of rescue. Like Mr. Joseph Miller's Frenchman it would be drowned, and nobody should save it. A reference to a Frenchman's trouble with the English *shall* and *will.*

Our Bore

At the illumination of St. Peter's the Pope is known to have remarked, O Cielo! Questa cosa non sara fatta, mai ancora, come questa! O Heaven! This thing will never be done again, like this!

A Monument of French Folly

That unhappy landed interest which is always being killed, yet is always found to be alive and kicking. A common expression.

A Christmas Tree

What Barmecide justice have I done to the noble feasts.

In connection with the tree Dickens uses a number of references:

Punch's hands; Jack the Giant Killer; Little Red Riding Hood; Noah's Ark; Robin Hood; Arabian Nights; Robinson Crusoe; and others.

Dying upon a Cross, watched by armed soldiers, a thick darkness coming on, the earth beginning to shake, and only one voice heard, Forgive them, for they know not what they do.—Mark xv.33; Matt. xxvii.45,51; Luke xxiii.34,36.

Legion is the name of the German castles.—Mark v.9.

Far above I see the raiser of the dead girl, and the widow's son.—Luke viii.44;vii.12.

This in remembrance of Me.—Luke xxii.19.

The Wreck of the Golden Mary

The captain repeats the Lord's prayer in acknowledgement of their preservation.

For burial service he recites, I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord.

He raised the daughter of Jairus the ruler, and said she was not dead but slept. He raised the widow's son. He arose Himself, and was seen of many. He loved little children, saying, Suffer them to come unto Me and rebuke them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.—John xi.25; Mark v.39; Luke vii.12; Luke xviii.16.

Nothing vanished from the eye of God.—Prov. v.21.

Those innocent creatures will appear with us before Him, and plead for us.—Matt.xviii.10.

Perils of Certain Prisoners

Chapter 2. If it was the will of our Father that was in heaven.—Matt.vi.9,10.

The Haunted House.

Chapter 1. Evil communications corrupt good manners.—1 Cor.xv.33.

Going into Society

My boat is on the shore, etc. See *David Copperfield,* Chapter 54.

Tom Tiddler's Ground

The title of this story means the field of the idler. Tiddler—t'idler. It refers in some cases to a children's game which was based upon it.

THE END

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